VOLUME 27.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1874.

COAL!

Miner T. Ames & Co.

Office, 134 LaSalle-st.

LACKAWANNA COAL.

We are selling the best Anpracite Coal, free from slate, at west market rates. Satisfacion guaranteed. Special attenon given to the Wholesale

Also, the best grades of Blossburg and Lump Lehigh Coals. MINER T. AMES & CO

COAL!

The best prepared Anthracite Coal shipped sais market. It is free from Slate, and sai not clinker. We are prepared to furnish Dealers and Consumers this Coal in any quantity. LOMP LEHIGH, BLOSSBURG, REAR HILL, and ILLINOIS COAL.

ROGERS & CO.

144 Warket-st., 100 Dearborn-st., cor. Washington. YARDS-772 Clark-st., 144 Market-st.

68 Kingsbury-st. COAL. | 68 Kingsbury-st. 51 West Polk-st.

Lackawanna Coal

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You shall then be delivited the box, do out:

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MITH, roe-st

MENO & LITTLE ENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

WILSON BROS.,

67 Washington-st., Chicago, Fourth-st., Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati. LAKE NAVIGATION.

REAL ESTATE.

GREAT SALE REAL ESTATE,

AT AUCTION. IN DULUTH, MINNESOTA, I LOTS AND FORTY ACRES LAND.

ARTISTIC TAILORING. 10 PER CENT

DISCOUNT all Garments ordered of us during JULY and AT-50H, 1874. WRDDING GARMENTS A SPECIALTY. MEYANTS' LIVERY MADE TO MEASURE.

MY & CO., Importing Tailors,

MONDAY, AUG. 17. INE LUNCH will be served in the morning, to intends and patrons cordially invited. Thanking served in the first real partons for their former ratronage, I hope to be same continued for the future.

KIARE, 70 North Clark-st.

BEECHER-TILTON.

No New Developments Made Yesterday.

The Public Waiting for Moulton's Second Statement.

Comments of the Press on Mr. Beecher's Statement.

Beecherian Surmises as to Moulton's Long Statement.

Mr. Beecher's Humorous Talk to the Reporters.

Fributes to the Enterprise of The Chicago Tribune.

MOULTON'S LONG STATEMENT.

TO CONTAIN.

From the New York World (Beecher partison), Aug. 14. Those of Mr. Beecher's triends who have seen his statement pronounced themselves entirely satisfied with it. It is believed by them that it will have the effect of bringing before the public the long statement which Mr. Moulton prepared but did not present. This long document contains, it is said, about thirty letters written by Mr. Beecher, and of the same character as those which formed a part of Mr. Tilton's statement, and with the letters which are signed by Mr. Beecher are some unsigned, which are mere notes, or short and fragmentary letters. All of these need verification before their authenticity is admitted, though the genuine character of a large number of them is admitted. A long letter from Thomas K. Beecher to Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker, a part of which was quoted in Mr. Tilton's statement, and which admits he truth of the accusation brought by Mr. Tilon, forms, it is believed, one of the prominent features of the long statement, and another is a letter from Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Beecher, which, letter from Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Beecher, which, from expressions it contains, bears out the charges brought against Mr. Beecher. The authenticity of the letter written by Mr. T. K. Beecher is not denied by the friends of the Plymouth pastor, and it is said to be one of the family reasons which have made Mr. Beecher auxious to avoid a public defense. Mrs. Til ton's letter is said to be either a forgery, or else written under compulsion. Besides these documents the statement gives, it is thought, the conversations between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton, which are alluded to and partially quoted in "Gath's" letter to The Chicago Tribunk. These conversations, which Mr. Moniton, which are alidded to and partially quoted in "Gaths" lester to The Chicago Tribura. These conversations, which Mr. Moulton alleges he has had with Mr. Beecher are of an extremely gross character, and, it is believed, can be very readily proved by internal evidence to be not only at variance with known facts, but utterly improbable in the nature of things. Among these conversations which Mr. Moulton reports, are said to be the frequent confessions which are spoken of in the Western paper already alfinded to. "A number of minor facts in the personal and family history of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton during the last four years, and in particular some irregular facts in regard to a domestic in Mr. Tilton family, with whom it is understood Mr. Tilton has endeavored to connect Mr. Beecher, also take up a large amount of space, it is thought, in Mr. Moulton's recital of the events of the period included in the inquiry just completed.

HOW BEECHER INDULGES IN HU-

accorded to the reporters.

Mr. Beecher—Well, I hope it will be so fruitful in good results that they will all in the future feel the necessity of coming to me for news when anything is going on. I like the reporters so much that I hope they may be changed in the next world, in accordance with Darwin's theory, into corkscrews—very good corkscrews—so that they may even open a bottle and see what's inside.

inside.

Mr. Beecher laughed heartily as he said this, and the reporter laughed too.

Mr. Beecher (warmly)—I am sure there is no class of gentlemen whom I like better. I pitied them last night when I saw them rushing forward every time a wagon drove up to the nonse. However, I must interview you, gentlemen. What is the news you can give me?

Reporter—Only that you will be acquitted, Mr. Beecher, and that is no news.

Mr. Beecher (jocularly)—Well, what chances should I have as a candidate for the Presidency? What is the opinion of the press on that subject?

Reporter—It is believed that your chances would be much better than those of Mr. T ilton.

Mr. Beecher laughed heartily, and Mr. Shearman observed that even he, he thought, would have a better chance than Mr. Tilton.

Reporter—May I ask whether you have read the last statement copied from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE?

Mr. Beecher (assuming a droll air)—Well, I think Jupiter was a noble god, a great god. So was Mars.

Reporter—How about Frank Moulton?

was Mars.

Reporter—How about Frank Moulton?

Mr. Beecher (laughing)—Well, I think that Gen. Washington was one of the greatest and Abraham Lincoln one of the best men this country has produced. That is my candid opinion.

on.

Reporter—Do you know, Mr. Beecher, whether the Committee will meet again in reference to this subject?

Mr. Beecher (still in the best of humor)—I and the Committee are two.

Mr. Shearman—The Committee are six.

Mr. Beecher—Yes, that's true. You're right,

Mr. Shearman.—The Committee are six.
Mr. Beecher—Yes, that's true. You're right,
Mr. Beecher is a new topic of inquiry presented itself which was not, under the
curcumstances, beyond the bounds of reportorial
delicacy, the reporter ventured to ask the novel
and decidedly original question, "Mr. Beecher,
how do you feel?"
Mr. Beecher did not hesitate a moment to answer this momentous and important query.
"Well," he replied, with his hearty laugh, "I
feel proud, for i've got a new vest ou;" and with
this he carried his hand over his splendid vest of
snowy white.

Reporter—Do you intend going out of town
soon, Mr. Beecher?

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snowy white.

Reporter—Do you intend going out of town
soon, Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Beecher (rather more seriously)—I really
have not decided that as yet, and my wife has
not made up her mind, either. By the way, how
if I should sak all the reporters to come up to
Peelskill and eat Peekskill pears on condition
that they refrain from writing a single word?

Mr. Beecher appeared as though he were cogitating and settling the question in his mind.
"Oh, no," he then added, "of course that would
be impossible. They should have to write something."

And thus the interview went on, Mr. Beecher
character of any really practical purport. To the question whether he
is didning the reporters and pleasantly and
skilfully parrying all their questions of any really practical purport. To the question whether he
is things."

The presented the state of the control of the control

noted preacher had consented to converse so long with any newspaper men.

PRESS COMMENTS ON BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

"DOES NOT ACCOUNT FOR HIS CONDUCT."

From the New Fork Times.

It [Mr. Beecher's explanation] does not secount for his conduct in a way that men of the world will generally accept as conclusive. It discloses a curious amount of moral cowardice and a great deal of irrational behavior. It reveals Mr. Beecher's character as entirely different from what it has generally been supposed to be. But we believe the impression will be generally accept as conclusive. It is error to be what he paints it, his story is not inconsistent with innoceance.

"THE PUBLIC WILL NOT ACREPT IT AS A FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE CASE.

From the New Fork Heraid.

It [Beecher's statement] is strong, and perhaps will be accepted by Mr. Beecher's friends will be satisfied with his statement to fact. ... Not even his statement, because he has treated emotionally a subject which had legitimately passed from the domain of the affections into the stern, unideal field of fact. ... Not even his own brother will be satisfied with what he has said. How, then, can the public be his apologist? ... This array of witnesses having testified to no purpose before the Committee, three gentlement on the case. Mr. Moulton's full statement has yet to be made, the Committee has yet to report. No one has a right to decide upon the innoceance of Mr. Beecher's intended to bring it.

"THE VILLE WILL NOT ACREPT IT AS A FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE CASE.

From the New Fork Heraid.

It [Beecher's statement] is strong, and perhaps will be accepted by Mr. Beecher's friends will be satisfied with his statement of the cause he has treated emotionally a subject which has been formally rendered and the testiment of the public will be satisfied with what he has said. How, then, can the public be his apologist? ... This array of witnesses having testined to no purpose before the Committee, they are poweries to clean the Committee, they are poweries to clea From the New York Heraid.

It [Beecher's statement] is strong, and perhaps will be accepted by Mr. Beecher's friends as his vindication. But the public, while hoping for the best, will not accept it as a final disposition of the case. Mr. Moulton's full statement has yet to be made, the Committee has yet to report. No one has a right to decide upon the innocence of Mr. Beecher sill the verdict of Plymouth Church has been formally rendered and the testimony published in full; while even then it may be necessary to suspend judgment until the question is tried before that higher tribunal before which Mr. Tilton amounces he is resolved to bring it.

before which Mr. Tilton amounces he is resolved to bring it.

"The VICHTM OF A MONSTROUS CONSPIRACY."

From the New York Tribium.

Mr. Beecher has spoken. If the statement we print this morning had been given to the world within a reasonable time after Mr. Tilton's charges the scandal would now be dead. Delay has made the task of killing the poisonous growth immeasurably harder; but we believe that candid readers will still rise from Mr. Beecher's nervous recital with the conviction that he has been the victim of a monstrous conspiracy.

The statement will measurably clear away the clouds that have been dark and thick about Mr. Beecher's name. If it had come sooner it would in all probability have ended the scandal. For that we must look now to the cross-examination, which cannot yet be ed the scandal. For that we must look now to the cross-examination, which cannot yet be weighed, to collatoral proofs, and to the calm and late judgment of a people always exacting in such cases, but generally sure in the end to be just. They will probably regard his course as unwise, his friendships as unworthy, his heat-ed language in critical moments as unsafe, and his course through the whole miserable business as weak but not wicked.

his course through the whole miserable business as weak but not wicked.

"RESCUED HIMSELF FROM HIS ONLY PERIL."
From the New York World.

Mr. Beecher has rescued himself from his only peril. He has stated the history of his relations with the Tiltone and with Moulton, without reserve. The charges of Tilton have been supperted by he proof. The garbled extracts from Mr. Beecher's own letters were, in our judgment at least, inconsistent with the truth of Tilton's charge. But they were such letters as to need explanation. Mr. Beecher has made that explanation, sparing no one, neither Tilton, nor Moulton, nor himself. Thus at last proving that he has nothing now to conceal, Mr. Beecher dispels the only shadow of distrust which may have crept over his good name among fair-minded and pure-minded men.

"A DETERMINATION TO FIGHT FOR HIS LIKE."
From the New York Nu.

Now at least there is reason to hope that the whole truth of this distressing affair will be brought out; so that no person connected with it, who is in any manner guilty, can escape the condemnation which belongs to his guilt. Mr. Beecher shows course and a determination to fight for his life. If the ship must sink, better let her go down in the explosion of battle and at noonday, than be secutled privately in the twi-

let her go down in the explosion of battle and at noonday, than be scuttled privately in the twi-

hght.

"IRRECONCILABLE WITH REASON AND TRUTH."

From the St. Louis Globs.

Now Mr. Beecher comes upon the scene with a tale, weaker and loss thrilling than those that have been told before, but not less irreconcilable with reason and truth.

In all his dreary, long-winded statement, he does not tell us what he meant, nor to what he referred in this one damning letter, but leaves it unexplained, while he wanders off to tell us of Tiltou's insufferable vanity. bovish impatience, overmastoring be wanders off to tell us of Tilton's insufferable vanity, boyish impatience, overmastering egotism, and even his pretensions to be a greater man than Beecher. He asks us to laugh with him at the silliness of this side of Tilton's character, and he emulates the best descriptive power of Dickens in describing how he "went forth, like a sleep-walker, while clouds were flying in the sky," and putting before us the image of Mrs. Tilton, "lying upon her bed, as white as marble, with closed eyes, as if in a trance, and with her hands upon her besom, palm to palm, like one in prayer;" but from all this we turn with impatience and with contempt, to ask our-When the members of the Committee left Mr.
Beecher, and Mr. Shearman appeared on the steps of the house, the reporters immediately surrounded them, and, as Mr. Beecher greeted them cordially, the Herald reporter, as spokesman of the party, proceeded to interview him.

Mr. Beecher did not look so well as he did on the previous day, but looked rather careworn, which, however, did not detract from his pleasant brightness of manner.

Reporter—This is the first interview you have accorded to the reporters.

Mr. Beecher—Well, I hope it will be so fruitful in good results that they will all in the future feel the necessity of coming to me for news when anything is going on. I like the reporters.

been innocent.

Why did Beecher want till the Woodhull pack were out of his way, and Moulton's explanation of the correspondence suppressed before he came out with that statement which he originally promised should be delayed only long enough to enable him to prepare it? . . To Mr. Tilton's point-blank specifications he opposes a general denial. To the categorical charges he replies in bulk by evading them in severalty. Anu to explain away the damnatory letters and expressions whose authenticity he does not impeach, he pleads in some instances "playfulness" and in other instances "great excitement." We repeak, we have no desire to make a case for Tilton by demolishing the case Beecher tries to make for himself. But leaving Tilton out of the matter and reducing the Beecher statement in the crucible of unimpassioned and cold-blooded judgment, we find it all drose, with not a single globule of pure metal remaining after the test. The impression made upon the Republican by Mr. Beecher's statement is that he imagines the mental and moral vision of the whole community to be distorted by gazing through the maiformed spectacles of Beecherism; that he fancies his statement to the world will fall upon the same intellectual soil that receives his spiritual seed-sowing from the pulpit of Plymouth Church; in a word, that he dreams of the universal dominion of his own peculiar cant, whereas its actual sway is bounded by four church-walls and the sound of his own ministering voice. Mr. Beecher taiks of blackmall paid to Tilton. We have heard and read a good deal about blackmall. But we have yet to hear or read of a wholly innocent man submitting to the éxtortion of blood-money. Mr. Beecher is not a child. Children do not find incomes of \$40,000 a year can be blackmailed to the tune of \$7,000 of his self-consciousness be not among his accusers. As for the balance of the Beecher stanent, we have bard and only say that either Mr. Beecher and which Mr. Beecher and which Mr. Beecher and which Mr. Beecher and hought only on the sup

favor. It is the old, old story, upon the strength of which the people had already pronounced against him. His letters, his confession his appeals, his processations,—all these he admits to be genuine, and to have come, in; fact, from the depths of his sorely afflicted heart. . . It requires a heavy draft upon human reason, and a blind resignation to stuitifying credulity, to accept Mr. Beecher's renewed asseverations that all these things were said and done only because he advised Mr. Bowen to dismiss a man from the head of a great religious organ who was breathing into its columns the

and done only because he advised Mr. Bowen to dismiss a man from the head of a great religious organ who was breathing into its columns the hot and noxious breath of unrestricted lust, and because he advised the wife of this viper to quathis side for putting in practice the damnable doctaines with which he innoculated the minds of his readers. . . Mr. Beecher has invited the appearance of every witness and the production of every document that can testify against him. Let him demand them upon the authority of the law, and his vindication will already have been more than half secured?

"THE SITUATION SUBSTANTIALLY UNCHANGED."

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Union,
Our own view is, that the situation is substantially unchanged; that Mr. Beecher now simply elaborates his first decial and protestation of innocence without carrying conviction; that his thread of fact does not harmonize with the letters produced by Tilton and certified as authentic by Moulton; and that his talk of hisckmail has the appearance of afterthought, oz. if it be considered otherwise, that it may be por feetly consistent with the truth of Tilton's chai ges. On this latter point it may be observed it at if there was nothing to base a demand for bi ackmail upon, it was almost incredible that a man in his (Beecher's) position would have succun loed to it; and that if Mr. Beecher had at the coutset met it with refusal and exposure, upon the aggressive, instead of at the heel of the hunt, upon the defensive, the plea of blackmail would it then have had more weight than if can now piessibly statin.

INCONCLUSIVE.

of Plymonth Church is vindicate d, and should stand all the higher in the world's esteem for the persecution and suffering which he has borne so long in silence, in the hops of preventing revelations which would injure others far more than himself; while Theodore T itton should receive the reprobation due to a he artless and cruel husband, a false friend, and a perjured defamer. The greatest mercy that he can hope for is to be left in the obscurity of a social outcast.

"IT CAR ONLY BE ACCEPTED AS A CONFA SSION."

defamer. The greatest morey that he can nope for is to be left in the obscurity of a local outcast.

"IT CAR ONLY BE ACCEPTED AS A CONFI SSION."

From the continued (H.). Remaker.

If this be the strongest statement he (B secher) can make, it can only be accepted as a confession. We had supposed the Committee would find him not guilty, and that the C hurch would sustain the veroict, but in face of this statement we do not believe they can do so.

"A STRONG DEFENSE."

From the Clereland Plats-Decler.

Taking into account the peculiar circumstances of the Plymouth pastor and his incentives to action, his exceptional temperament and the character of the man with whom he has had particularly to do, we think that Mr. Boscher has presented a strong defense.

"It must be admitted that there is something unsatisfactory in all this. But let us cling to the hope that from some source there will come a flood of light in which every statement of Mr. Beecher will stand forth an established fact. Christianity and humanity—if the expression be not redundant—can better spare a thousand Theodore Tiltons than one Henry Ward Beecher. Though the Sentimelis compelled to say that his vindication is not yet scheved, it abates no part of the desire that it has feit from the first, that he may yet command a verdict of acquittal from no less a jury that Christendom, and that his teachings, which are in themselves a gospel, may lose no fraction of their force in his example.

"NOTHING IN II."

From the Toleio Biode.

We are disposed to believe that public sentiment will undergo little change as the result of the jublication of this statement. There is nothing in it, except the unsupported assertion of Mr. Beecher, baving the least weight in his favor. It may be unjust, but the world expects the man who has been guilty of the offense with which he stands charged to deny it,—to deny it under oath and at all times and places. This fact cannot fail to detract very materially from the importance of the subnor from the dama-hie charge of the a

ble charge of Mr. Tilton, to all minds not irrevocably made up to believe nothing exculptory of him.

"AND YET WE CANNOT."

From the Rockester (N. Y.) Democrat.

Theodore Tilton is the worst of liars, or Henry Ward Beecher is the worst of men; and we confess that, fresh from the perusal of this statement of Mr. Beecher it is as difficult as ever to determine the status of each. We want to believe Mr. Beecher, and yet we cannot. We are hardly expected to de this even by himself, else had be not written the deprecatory words to which we have already alluded. ["I find myself in a position where I know my innocence without being able to prove it."

"WILL QUESTION THE SUFFICIENCY."

From the Chaemanti Commercial.

We fear the public will question the sufficiency of Mr. B.'s defense. The public is prepared to believe Mr. Tilton a very bed man; they are

"AN ADMIRABLE STROKE OF ENTERPRISE."

From the Indianapolis Journal.

It has been reserved for a Western newspaper to contribute one of the most interesting and startling pages of the Beecher-Tilion scands. While the Plymouth Church Committee has been expending its energies in covering up the facts, and the press of New York has been engaged in mislealing and deceiving the public by suppressions of the truth and suggestions of falsehoods as best suited sheir purpose, The Chicago Thiering has made a bold dash at the heart of the matter, and by an admirable stroke suppressions of the truth and suggestions of falseboods as best suited sheir purpose, The Chicago Tribunz has made a bold dash at the heart of the matter, and by an admirable stroke of enterprise has brought out a series of facts little less than sunning in their character. Having commissioned a special correspondent to go to Brooklyn and get all the information he possibly could about Moulton's suppressed statement, and the case generally, it has the satisfaction of first publishing a series of facts and of letters which cannot fall to have a marked influence on oublic opinion. On Theeday Trie Tribunze published an outline of Moulton's first statement, in which he made positive charges of guilty conduct against Mr. Beecher, and supported them by remarkably circumstantial statements.

The Tribunz of yesterday contains a second installment of starting information, embracing the private correspondence between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton during the last cight years. The letters fill about thirty-five columns of The Tribunz.

No such letters have been published in modern times. We entirely agree with The Tribunz in its statement that, "as literary productions, the correspondence between this now unfortunate couple will rank among the celebrated love-letters of the world."

"The Name of the morning contains a selection from the correspondence of Theodore Tilton and his wife. The reader will say that the selection is a pretify extensive one, and yet it forms but a part of the mass of letters printed in yesterday's Cuircago Tribunza.

"The Extillorably Prom the St. Legus Globe."

The extraordinary letter from Mr. George Alfred Townseed to The Chicago Tribunza, which was reproduced in our late editions yesterday, curiously supplements the silence as to Mr. Beecher s'actual guilt or innocence which Mr. Moulton is said to have maintained when before the Committee.

"This Schall guilt or innocence which Mr. Moulton is said to have maintained when before the Committee.

ne Committee. Prom the St. Louis Globs.

Prom the St. Louis Globs.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of yesterday contained four-page supplement filled with letters from firs. Tilton to her husband, and from Mr. Tilton Mrs. Pitton to her husband, and/from Mr. Thon to his wife, during a peatiod covering, we believe, more than four years. We have selected from this great mass what seem to us to be the most interesting of the epistles. They will be found in to-day's Globe. [The Globe publishes eight columns of the letters, in fine type.]
"REMARKABLE TRIGUIES OF LOVE AND CONFIDENCE.

more anxious to know whether Mr. Boschar is a very good one.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S ENTERPRISE.

"THE VERY REST PARE IN THE UNITED STATES."

From the Terre Houte (Hol.) Gastle.

TRE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S ENTERPRISE.

TRE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S ENTERPRISE.

TRE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S ENTERPRISE.

TRE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S ENTERPRISE.

TOWNsend unless he is prepared to stand up to them. He refused to make them before a legitimate committee of inquiry. He chose to the several years last past. It is, looked at from a journalistic standpoint, a splendid stroke of enterprise upon the part of TRE TRIBUNE, which thus again has given evidence that is not only the very best paper in the West, but the very heat paper in the West, but the west paper in the West, but the west paper in the West, but the very heat paper in the West, but the very

should be regarded as the only one he desired to make in connection with the subject.

From the New York Work.

A reporter ascertained that Mr. Moulton hadreturned in the afternoon, and he called his attention to the extraordinary paragraphs in Taxtention to the extraordinary paragraphs in the Cincado Taxtenza, in which he Moulton charged Mr. Bescher with lying. Mr. Moulton emphasically declined to reply to any statement in the public press affecting his character. He said he did not intend to impeach Mr. Townsond's verseity, neither did he propose to confirm his statement. He declared that all that concerned him at present was the statement which he had

racity, heitaer du ne propose to confirm me statement. He declared that all that concerned him at present was the statement which he had made before the Committee. In vain did the reporter represent to him that by this course he laid himself open to the serious charge of duplicity. Mr. Moulton's resolution was infexible, and he silently took his departure.

Drocklyn Disnatch to the Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

The letter from George Alfred Townsend, published in Time Chitcaoo Thirburn, and giving an account of an interview with Moulton, is geunine. Your correspondent was with Townsend at Moulton's house when the Beocher-Thiton letters were given him to read.

Moulton's house when the Beocher-Thiton letters were given him to read.

The following appears in the New York papers: George Alfred Townsend telegraphs the following appears in the New York papers: George Alfred Townsend telegraphs the following ard to the Associated Press:

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 13.

Metall with Mr. Moulton are held het Structor.

ing card to the Associated Press:

My talk with Mr. Moulton was held last Saturday, not Sunday, morning at II or 12 o'clock. Errors may have crept into the telegraphic trinsmission. The interview was as printed, several things being left out by me on judgment. Nothing was perverted, nothing colored, I did my duty, as you would expect one of your agents to do his. Why do you not get Moulton to deny that interview before you discredit it? He does not. He will not. He cannet. Nor will be another burnt-offering to Beecher.

George Alyred Towssend.

WASHINGTON.

complaints Against the District Com

Commissioners' reply to the Committee of Tax-payers, relative to the continuance or reawardpayers, relative to the continuance of reawarding of the contracts made by the late Board of Public Works, does not please those to whom it was directed. The organ of this dissatisfied and displeased element of citizens, advises the Commissioners to make haste in putting the devil behind them and come down from the mountain they have been led to. It also charges that in consolidating the several separate School Boards

NUMBER 359.

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE.

Memorial Services in the Episcopal Churches.

Reviews of the Life and Labors of the Dead Prelate.

His Intimate Relations with Presbyters of His Diocese.

Sermons by Drs. Locke, Sullivan, Powers, and Others.

The Rev. Dr. De Koven, of Racine, Preaches at St. James Church.

Remarks of M. W. Fuller.

In view of the recent death of the Bishop of Illinois the services in the Episcopal Church in this city were communerative of the late diocesan, and the space usually devoted to sermons is sur-

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Locke.

The Rector of Grace Church preached yester day morning to an unusually large congregation relieved by a rich profusion of flowers.

A workman that needeth not to be ashamed.—II., firs., ii., 15.

Since I last stood in this pulpit a great and

Since I last stood in this pulpit a great and soleme change has passed upon this diocese. In the midst of my holiday, by the sun-kiesed waves of Lake Geneva, the startling news came flashing to me that my Bishop was dead. I say mine, in a peculiar sense, for, with the exception of a few months in my Deaconate, I have never had any other ecclesiastical head. He ordained me Priest; I have occupied for many years my close official relations with him, and with him is bound up the whole course of my ministry.

It would then be not only a dereliction in my It would then be not only a dereliction in my duty as the head of a large parish, but also un-

natural for me to allow even one Sunday to pass away without a reference to the life and charac-ter of him who for twenty-three years were the mitre and wielded the crosier in this great Dio any lenghtened enlogium, for the complime has been paid me by my brethren of a reque to furnish a memorial sermon at the opening of the next Convention, and I want to reserve till then the full measure of what my limited ability can furnish in grasping the wide range of gift and grace which characterized our late Dio-

L said eulogium, for so I mean this morning's address to be. I am not here to rake up old quarrels, to refer to buried discourable of difference which sions, to express the points of difference which may have existed between men in the past. Les these be covered with the purple pall of the Bisliop's coffin. When the very most is made of them, they touch no point of personal character they show no weakness of understanding : the

was directed. The organ of this distance in the bistory, in the type, and the control of the con

ALE.

nward it moved, straight to its end. He was uick as he was clear. No one sooner than aw a gap in the enemy's armor, or plunged dagger more deeply. He was a terrible opent,—always cool, always on guard. Perfect of the art of fence, he delivered his six straight at the seat of vitality, and there but few concests from which he retired out victory,—none with the loss of his own

and the respect of his antagonist.

Bonal of stature and in no way a type
we call madly beauty, his presence was
and, among a crowd of Bishops refor their personal appearance, you would , and, among a crowd of bashops for or their personal appearance, you would cred him as one of the chief. High-ned, delicate, he could ever couch the reproof in a courteous weapon. I do that I ever met any one who could mpliment more gracefully, who could be those airy nothings which men of the country of the courter with more have current on their tongues with more grace, and yet there never was a trace ality, never even a suspicion of levity. It with him in these matters as if surface with him in these matters as if surface have been accompanied.

is the presence of the state of all men the practice of that his profession,—
all men the practice of that his profession,—
not without sin, not without on his
art many a hearts iskness and many a deep conrition, but with as few blots in the escutcheon as
have ever marked the shields of the warriors of
the Cross. Pure as unsunned snow, that characer rises tefore us. I seem to catch the murnur, "Yes, and as cold," Well, be it so, We ises before us. I seem to catch the mur, "Yes, and as cold." Well, be it so. We
had an as ful revetation of the dangers of
warm a fature in a high-placed man. It is a
f to turn to this great pattern of austere
regid wirtne. The age calls for such examThere has been too much amiability, too
h gentleness, too much rose-water sprinkled
q unlpits of late. Come here and look at
stamless man, who believed that the Christmint should throw around him a manife of this stamless man, who beheved that the Christ-ian priest should throw around him a mantle of dignified and faultless reserve, and be without the appearance of evil. His sons and daughters, his confidential friends, clergy who have gone to him in deep trouble, say that he was not cold; that his heart overflowed with tenderest sympathy. We must accept their testimony. I knew him not in any such relation. Our hearts were never unfolded to each other, but as one admires some noble statue which he cannot sere never unfolded to each other, but as one dunires some noble statue which he cannot tope to possess, so I admire that rectitude of the that repression of all apper and impetueity, that holy conversation, that ever-recurring efference to the things of God, and the service of the Master, to which, no matter what the heme, he would ever and anon recur. I hold um up here as an example of purity of life, if spotiessness of character, of a walk and constant which becomes the servant of God. And let me notice here his great spirit of self-acrifice. It mattered not to him how disagrees the the task, how overtaxed his own energies, could be done, he would do it, and do it so erfully, so enjoyably apparently. Few perns know how self-sacricing Bishop White-use was; how yery little he regarded his own more; how small, a thing it was to him lether such a thing was for or against his pernal advantage. He had sencoted himself for are never to consider self, but so consider the shopric of Illinois and the Holy Catholic method.

But I must come to the great distinguishing int of the Bishop's character: firm, adherace to conscientious conviction of right,—printer octobed so firmly in the soul that no power earth or in air would dry them out. I rember his saying once before the Convention regard to a certain thing, "I will be pulled mader by wild lions before I will do it." and d to a certain thing, "I will be p by wild lions before I will do it;" er by wild lions before I will do it;" and man knew that it was so,—that you might I grapple with a century-old oak, and at-1 like Samson, with your embrace to irri it, as to move him from his convictions ht. Now, I am far from saying that I alagreed with him in his convictions. I am mimplying that I would always have actbe did under given circumstances; do mean to say that it is a grand and noing in any man to have principles, and to thing in any man to have principles, and to
d by them, and in the fear of God to carry
mout. I know, as well as I know that I
when that the late Bishop believed his course
of right; that he made it an unceasing subof prayer before his God; that he never was
stated by a way mean low salfah meities. I by any mean, low, selfish motives; and one desire was to glorify the Kingdom of

God. Oh, in these days of shifty expediency, these days when it seems as if one could depend so little on anyone's setfled convictions, if it is to arones a storm of popular fury, it is a splendid figure, that of a man who meant to do what he thought right, and did it, with a whole community arrayed against him.

I have selected such points in his character as I thought full of examples to us all,—thorough industry, untiring perseverance, great acquirements gained by hard study, high-bred and perfectly refined manners, perfect purity of life, and a walk and conversation after the manner of Christ; disregard of self where duty was concerned, and a stern and uncompromising adherance to the convictions of the soul. I commend them to the men before me as worthy of imitation. I think the practice of them will bring a man very far along the road to Heaven. Some of them are tenets a little old-fashioned, rather lightly treated in these latter days; but they are the traits which must form the back-bone of a gentleman, a Christian, and, above all, a friend. He is at rest. Ah, his life was not a happy nor a merry one. For long years heavy cares and the curse of a wide and, as he thought, a mysterious unoponlarity, the feeling that he was misunderstood, the impossibility of obtaining the funds to carry out his earnest wishes, and the piecolog swort of sorrow in the loss of those dearest to him, all combined to sadden his outlook and chasten his spirit. It is all over now. He walks, I trust, in the fadeless bowers of Faradise, and eoloys the beatific vision of the Redeemer, whom he faithfully tried to serve. He is taken, and we are left; may we fall at our work as he did, and may men write over us as they can over him, "A workman who needeth not to be ashamed."

TRINITY.

Sermon by the Rev. E. A. Sallivan.
The following is the sermon commemorative
if the late Bisbop of Illinois which was preachdivestorday at Trinity Church by the Rector.

of the late Essbop of Illinois which was preached yesterday at Trinity Church by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Sullivan:

And the Lord said, who then is that faithful and wise seward whom his lord shall make ruler over his household, to give them their portion of meat in due secon?

Blessed is that servant whom his lord, when he comets, shall find so doing. Luke xid, 42, 43.

On this very surface, these words of the Divine Teacher are susceptible of only a limited application. They are not the common heritage of all Christian people (for these sufficient recompense and encour agement are provided in the parable immediately preceding); rather were they meant, primarily, for the little band of Appelles, headed by Peter, their self-appointed spokesman and representative, and then, after them, for all who would perpetuate their work and office in the Church occupying, as they did her highest places of trust and responsibility. The "household" here is evidently "the household of faith," that sacred enclosure into which are gathered all who profess the Master's service, and bear His sacred symbol printed on their forcheads. The "steward" here is the Christian minister, of whom the great Apostle to the Gentiles declared it to be a primary requisite "that he be found faithful;" while the ruler again is that same steward whom his Lord, having "proved" and found "faithful and wise" in the discharge of his sacred subordinate functions, calls, through the electing voice of the Church, to the still higher power of hyperseership in His household,—"to give them their portion of meat in due season."

A textual analysis of this passage, however, does not come within the scope of my purpose to-day, intensely interesting as are the varied lines of thought which it opens up to our view, such as the cortain revelation it gives of an end-less variety of recompenses in a future state, exactly appurtioned to the carthly calling of each, and the faithfulness with which he has fulfilled it; or again, the clear and unmistakable warrant it len

and the faithfulness with which he has hit; or again, the clear and numistakable and it lends to the belief that, so far from functions of the Christian ministry ceasing the decay of the vital powers, that will rather survive the wreck-

operation, to be still, as before, only with intensified power, the divinely-appointed channel "for the perfecting of the saints, for the editying of the body of Christ." These, however, and other kindred topics which the text suggests, we must for the present pass by for other and sadder themes, with which the general spirit of the text is in deeper barmony, preoccupy our minds, and absorb to themselves all our powers of reflection. A dark shadow has saddenly enveloped us, and clothed the Church at large in minds, and absorb to themselves all our powers of reflection. A dark shadow has suddenly enveloped us, and clothed the Church at large in this sable drapery of sorrow. Another mitred head, the fifty-second since the laying of the first foundation-stone of the American succession, has been unexpectedly brought low, and to-day not this city only, not the Diocese of Hilmons only, but the whole "household of faith" through all the continent of Enrope, and even to the isles of the sea (for even there our Bishop's name was known and honored), is cast down under a sense of irreparable bereavement. The eloquent tongue is mute. The strong hand is relaxed and powerless. The beatings of that great heart, so valiantly loyal to the truth, so unchangingly true to all who read or understood it, are stilled in the grave's deep silence. The "wise and faithful steward" whom "his lord made a ruler in his household" has resigned his trust and his life together, and the Church and the world alike are called to take a sober and dispassionate retrospect of that noblest off all spectacles—a life richly endowed with the highest moral and intellectual attainments, and faithfully consecrated to the noblest ends.

This the world has already done, and done well. Bruef, but just and discriminating reviews of our lamented Bishop's life and character have appeared in all our city newspapers, reflecing the opinious not of their individual writers only, but of the community generally, and showing that down deep in the public mind, under all the petty suspicions, and narrow Jealousies, and ignorant prejudices, which were permitted for a while to attach to his official life, and to limit his influence, even among churchmen there still lay a strong con-

onsies, and ignorant prejudices, which were permitted for a while to attach to his official life, and to limit his influence, even among churchmen there still lay a strong conviction, not merely of his commanding ability (even his enemies, if he had any, were compelled to acknowledge this much), but still more of his perfect sincerity and deep conscientiousness, as well as indomitable moral courage in doing, even at the risk of bitterest obloquy and misrepresentation, what he knew to be right. But not just yet can his merits be seen in their true light. The picture, to be rightly studied, must be scrutnized at a little distance. Then, when the shock of excitement attendant on his unexpected death has had tise to subside when his biography—compiled by competent hands, as undoubtedly it will be, out of the abundance of gathered material—has been given to the world, and the secrets of his inner life have been laid bare, as far as may be, to dispassionate scrutiny, then censurious jadgments long since uttered, and even now tenaciously clung to, will be willingly reversed, and the confession made that beneath that seemingly cold and impenetrable exterior, beneath all that hard, outer crust of apparent pride and stern, rigorous asceticism, there lay a warm, tender, sympathizing heart, quick to go out in affectionate response to every honest appeal, whether for succor in distress or for ruidance in prosperity, but just as quick, in its very sensitiveness, to shrink back at the faintest breath of mijust and ungenerous suspicion, and retire within itself into the sanctuary of its own conscious integrity.

I do not now propose to enter on any critical or exhaustive analysis of our late Bishop's I do not now propose to enter on any critical

or exhaustive analysis of our late Bishop's haracter. Neither is this the place or time, nor s mine the hand, for any such task. Other and nore competent observers will render is full and instinted justice. Just now I must confine myhave struck me during the six years of my resi-dence within his episcopal jurisdiction. Well do dence within his episcopal jurisdiction. Well do I remember, during the very first months of my Rectorship of this parish, how I was warned against the Bishop as a tyrant and oppressor; an implacable foe to all evangelical elergymen; one who would give them no peace till he had driven them from the diocese; with whom, therefore, Leveld not express to excess very infrince. who would give them no peace tall he had driven them from the diocese; with whom, therefore, I could not expect to occupy very, intimate or harmonious relations. Well, six years have gone since then. This so-called oppressor has also gone; and to-day, looking back I miss him and I mourn for him as one who has always and uniformly proved himself to me a wise and willing counselor—a warm personal friend. The tidings of his death, reaching me in my distant summer sojourn, fell on my breast with a shock which even yet confuses and bewilders me. Even now I do not fully realize it, and, so far as I do, there comes a sense of loss only less keen than that of a sore domestic beteavement. Are these the fruits borne by episcopal oppression and tyranny? No; the instruction was a falsehood and an insult; oppression there has been none, nor even the remotest semblance of it, but rather every possible manifestation of kindness and confidence. Why?—because I had earned it? Assuredly not, Because I had earned it? Assuredly not, Because I had commodated my theological views to his, and so disarmed all opposition? Nor this either. Theologically I stand to-day where I stood then,—on the broad, open platform of "evangelic truth and apostolic order,"—holding with one hand by the simple Gospel of Jesus Christ and His all-sufficiency as the sheet anchor of the either's redemption, and with the other by the established order, disas the sheet anchor of the sinner's redemption and with the other by the established order, dis cipline, and worship of the Episcopal Church as depend the best existing exponent of that Gospel, more perfectly adapted than any other in its peculiar organization for the enforcement of Divine t:utn; "the perfecting thereby of the body of Christ." Not, therefore, because of any change of theological sentiment was this kindness shown, nor yet because I had rendered any ser-

vice constituting a rightful claim,—of such I am wholly unconscious,—but simply because on both sides the intercourse was frank and honest and sides the intercourse was frank and honest and open, without disguise or reserve or concealment, the poor presbyter holding his own in his weakness, and the noble-hearted Bishop, though on some questions differing widely, yet too magnanimous not to accord within the limits prescribed by the Church the same liberty of thought which he claimed and exercised for himself.

scribed by the chaired and exercised for himself.

It will probably occur to some present that the oppression which I have thus repudiated on the Bishop's behalf as towards myself did exi tim other directions, as witness the ecclesiastical controversy which has drazged on for three years past so wearily and with so much of periodical excitement in our own city. To this I can best answer by quoting the language of one of our city journals in its brief but judicious obituary: "There (it said) was the Bishop, and there was the man—two distinct natures." The criticism is not merely correct, it furnishes the only key that (if I can at all interpret it) will unlock for us the mystery of the Bishop's character. Ignoring or forgetting this important distinction, men have estimated his personal character and ecclesiastical administration from their own view point, and condemned and denousced as unpardonable in him what has failed to conform to that standard. They in the Bishop's place would never (they have thought and said) have done as he did. Perhaps not, had they been called upon to discharge his functions, still retaining their own feelings; but they would most certainly have done as ne did had they stood in his place with has nature and peculiar temperament. His nature was essentisily unique, and must be

Perbaps not, had they been called upon to discharge his functions, still retaining their own feelings; but they would most certainly have done as ne aid had they stood in his place with his nature and peculiar temperament. His mature was essentially unique, and must be judged by a standard peculiar; its own.

Next after his personal relation to God as a responsible being, and to Jesus Christ as his Savior (in the sufficiency of whose blood he was, I may add, as humble though as firm a believer as even the extremest advocate of Evangelical views could desire), one idea possessed his whole boing—the thought, viz., of the Church of Christ as a creature of God, now inseed disfigured, like Christ's human body, by the presence of abounding infirmity, but hereafter to be transfigured and manifested in her greatest glory, as a fair, pure bride adorned for her husband. This, the ideal Church of Holy Wit, was, next to his own personal assimilitude to the image of Christ, the desire of his heart, the one absorbing object of his earnest, longing aspiration. Than this, that he might in some feecle measure be instrumental in its realization, he had no higher or holier ambition. Amid the tumult and turmoil, the feverish restlessness and weary fluctuations of earth, it was to this fair vision he ever turned for rest and refreshment. The Church to him was the living impersonation of all highest excellence, the instrument through which its divine Founder meant to cure the torments and ills under which humanity lies groaning, yearning for deliverance. To her well-being, therefore, every inferior interest must, if needs be, be gladly sacrificed. Her oracles, divinely inspired; her ministry, divinely commissioned; her sacraments, divinely commissioned; her sacraments, divinely commissioned; her sacraments, divinely instituted; her ritual, divinely acknowledged and approved,—for these, as fundamental elements in her human organization, and subordinate means auxiliary to the great destined end of her existence, he hived, and labored,

the Church, as the trickling of a few dr in the Church, as the tricking of set days of water might prove the unobserved but sure sud fatal forerunner of a desolating immediation? Hence the very beginnings of evil must be checked. Considerations of personal cases and comfort might whisper the expediency of a non-interfering connivance, but it was the Lord's bousehold be had been made ruler of, and, in designation the corrections and emporations are compared.

household be had been made ruler of, and, in administering its spiritual and temporal economy, must he not, at all hazards, obey, with most vigorous exactitude the dictates of the wisdom given to him?

Was this opprassion? Was this tyranny? If it be, then St. Paul was both tyrant and oppressor, for by virtue of this very same suthority as a chief ruler in the Lord's household be exercised discipline, cutting some off from the communion of the faithful, and on others pronouncing his weightiest anathems. To all this I know many will reply, "more special pleading—it was not the performance of a conscientuous duty, but only the gratification of an oid long standing grudge"—well, be it so. Some men must simply be left to their own cherished opinions. This, however, is worthy of note, that those who are loudest in denying to our departed Bishop integrity of purpose and honest conviction of duty are londest also in trumpeting Their own conscientiousness. Closely allied with this exacted conception of the nature and functions of the Church, and of the majesty of her Constitution as a sacred and inviolable thing, and of his own office as a di-

inviolable thing, and of his own office as a directly divine investiture and endowment, in close alliance with this, and yet in marked and striking contrast could easily be discovered in Bishop Whitshouse, by any careful observer, a tery looky estimate of himself and his own attainments, whether religious or intellectual. Of the breadth and variety of these attainments I need not now speak. They seemed to be literally encyclopedie. Not a department of human thought can be used—not a solitary tonic whether in cyclopicule. Not a department or infinant taugust can be named,—not a solitary topic, whether in art, science, or literature,—with which he could not, if need be, prove himself taoroughly con-versant. Ask, any question, and it optained ready and satisfactory answer. Start any subversant. Ask, any question, and it octained really and satisfactory answer. Start any subject, however remote or unfamiliar, and in chosen, well-balanced sentences, he gave you freely of the abundance that lay stored up in his ample treasure-house. Let but the floodgates be opened, and the current flowed, its volume broad, and deep, and strong, filling the listener's mind to overflowing. Especially was this true of his knowledge of Holy Scriptares. There he was, lize Apostles, "ingity:" able not only to produce its very words at will and to reconcile its seeming discrepancies, but by a sort of spiritual insight, a rare faculty of soul-vision, to discern its deepest, most hidden meaning, to discover the sweet harmony and inter-dependence of its various parts, and thus by a species of testimony out of the ordinary track, and infinitely more convincing than suy found in the popular works on Christian evidences, demonstrate the pervading presence in every page of Scripture of one superintending and informing spirit. New fields of thought, hitherto untrodden, see med to open up as he spoke, and spread out before the mind into space illimitable. Casual hints and suggestions were thrown out by the way, pointing to yet other thoughts, equally valuable, lying yet beyond, but which, from the very abundance of them, it was impossible to catch and note, much less to follow up. Connections, before unsuspected, were discovered like solled gold underlying the very surface of the sacred text—passages, populary, even by clergymen, misunderstood, were rescued from the false interpretations put upon them, and their rightful meaning restored, and all this, and much more, with a quiet, unaffected simplicity, as though we were the teacher and he the disciple sitting at our feet.

our feet.
Especially was this characteristic of humility observable in the Esshop's estimate of his own religious growth and experience. Of his office, as I have already said, he cherished a most exas I have already said, he cherished a most exalted conception, sympathizing fully with St. Paul, when in the presence of the adversaries who would disparage his orders, and impugn their validity, he stood boldly forward, and cried: "I magnify mine office, for I received it, not of man, nor by men, but by Jesus Christ:" yet side by side with this, and here also in perfect parallel with the history of the great Apostic, there ever dwelt a spirit of lowliest humility and self-renunciation. Before the encemies of the truth, when vindicating his Apostolic function, Paul was bold and confident. Strong in the conscious righteousness of his cause, but alone, with no eye to observe him save that of the great Heart-Searcher, he stood publican-like and abashed, confessing himself "not worthy to be called an apostle"—"less than the least of all esunts," nay even "of sinness the chief." And so too was it with our departed Bishop. Proud and haughty and exclusive and aristocratic, and other terms of intended represent laye heard freely applied to him her eve and aristocratic, and other terms of intended eproach I have heard freely applied to him, but represent I have heard freely applied to him, but never once by any who really knew him or enjoyed the privileye of an intimate, confidential intercourse; to them his manner, always courteous and dignified, was yet marked by a depth of humility which gave to a character already riciply endowed by Nature the cohancing beauty of a highly-cultivated [Christian grace. How often have I seen, sometimes even in his public addresses, but more frequently in the freedom and informality of our little clerical gatherings at his house, his eye kindle, and his whole form expand, and the flush of a momentary cuthusiasm gather in his usually pallid countenance, as he dilated on the destined glories of the Church, and the dignity of his own exalted office, and the beauty of the crown already woven for the

gather in his nearly palid countenance, as he dilated on the destined glories of the Church, and the dignity of his own exalted office, and the beauty of the crown already woven for the wise and faithful steward, and then, in a moment (like Paul falling from the grandeur of the revelations given him in the third heavens into the depths of his fleshly humiliation), dropping into a strain of lamentation over the frailty of the poor, weak, earthen vessel to which the treasure was committed, bewailing his own simpleness and infirmity, while the frembling lip and the starting tear evinced his deep sincarity, attesting that if he had soared far upward into the comprehension of the mystery of the knowledge of Christ he had also gone down deep into the understanding of that other twin mystery, the knowledge of self.

And these two, brethren, for you and me, as for him, are the measure of one another. In againg the progress of our spuittal growth, the strength and clearness of the light that shines must often be estimated by our ability to appreciate the depth of the still remaining darkness. Unconsciousness of indwelling evil is the intallible symptom of akgravated disease. Spiritual weakness, discovered and deeply realized, if not in itself, as in itself it cannot be, our mightiest sustaining force, is yet the certain pathway to it, for it creates a platform for the exhibition of a divine grace, an opening through which "the power of Christ" may come in and rest upon us in our multiplied infirmities.

Yet other features of this great prelate's life and his time crowd round me, of which, though each deserving of its own special and distinctive tribute, I can make only brief pas-ing mention, such as the commanding influence he wielded in the councils not merely of the American Chinch, but of her venerable mother, the Established Church of England,—an influence of which no doubtful testimony was afforded in his appointment as the preacher of the opening sermon at the great Fan-Anglican Conference of 1867. Who, again, tha

of corner-stones; the conducting, and always with his own hand, without the assistance of a secretary, of a voluminous correspondence, both private, diocesan, and foreign, to say nothing of his ceaseness traveling, averaging, as he once told me, from 10,000 to 12,000 miles a year, all this, from year to year, without rest or relaxation, alike in the summer's heat and winter's cold. Verily, brethren, as I contemplate the sight, I blush for myself, and for my poor little work as comparatively the veriest idleness.

And now all this earthly work has ended, and the honored Bishop—the faithful and devoted laborer, who as an intellectnal giant towered far above the heads of most of his surviving brethren, yet "knelt with a child's simple faith at the feet of the Crucified to be washed in His cleansing blood"—has passed from earths toils and conflicts, to the peaceful fellowship of the waiting, blessed dead. For him doubtless all is well. Death to him was sudden, in coming almost unnanounced, but not sudden in the scue of unprepared for. Life to him has been a long, unbroken record of consecrated labor, a faithful ministry of love to the children of God's household, which never ceased of railered, even under the heavy burden of multiplying infirmities, till the Master came and called him. Therefore, death to him was disarmed of all his terrors, and transformed into a messenger of blessing, for "who is that wise and faithful

and, whom his Lord shall make ruler over bousehold, to give them their portion of in due season? Bussed is that sevent in his Lord, when He cometh, shall find so the ruler over all that He hath." For him, fore, "it is well." For him the battle is hit rule victors won. Rest. warrior, work-hit; the victors won. Rest. warrior, workdoing. Of a truth I say unto you that He sail make him ruler over all that He hath." For him, therefore, "it is well." For him the battle is fought; the victory won. Rest, warrior, workman, pilgrim, re-ti! "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors, and their worns de follow them." And for as, who are left here yet a little longer, what is the one great lesson to be gathered from the life we have seen so unexpectedly terminated? This chedly: That, inasmuch as the tenure by which even the strongest and healthest among as holds to the gift of earthly existence is awfully uncertain and precarious, and "the Lord and Giver of Life may at any moment disposess us, therefore the question which first, last, and oftenest of all should occupy each is. How may I best do my appointed work and filt my destined place in this household? For, brethren, you are, each of you, by calling and privilege, members of it, and of the onligations and responsibilities attaching to that membership you can never divest yourselves. You may ignore, or forget, or neglect them; nay, you may even drag them down and trample them under foot in the mire of victous and debasing excesses, but for all this they still remain any group place in the household, may be of the poorest and low-liest, bringing no apharent honor, and offering no alminds of promisence or public observation, but it is still a place which the Lord has assigned you, and which, therefore, if occupied with betrayed or dishonored brings inevitable final condemnation.

ST. JOHN'S.

Sermon by the Rev. H. N. Powers.
St. John's Church, on Ashfand avenue near
Madison street, was heavily draped and also
decorated with flowers. The sermon, preached follows :

follows:

Blessed are those servants whom the Lord when He cometh shalf find watching.—St. Inde., 2.1., 31.

The past week is a memorable one in the history of the Episcopal Church in Illinois. Our venerable and distinguished Bishop, Henry John Whitehouse, entered into his rest on Monday last. The funeral obsequies are over, and his body now sleeps in Green good, where his kindred repose. The diocese is in mourning. Few who attended the funeral on Thursday will soon forget the impressive character of the oc-casion: the imposing procession of the clergy and laity who accompanied the remains from the Episcopal residence; the long array of silent spectators that lined the street and crowded around the doors of the Cathedral ; the noble service of the Church for the burial of the dead, so solemnly performed; the warm tributes to the Bishop's memory; 'the tributes to the Bishop's memory; the touching music; the exquisite and sumptands floral offerings; the sacred edifice draped in mourning, and the vast congregation and their breathless interest. The seene was indeed solemn and affecting. Many were there with feelings akin to those of children who wished to take a last look of a belowed father. But the coffin-lid was not removed. Only those who called at the late residence of the departed saw him in the sleep of death.

called at the late residence of the departed saw him in the sleep of death.

As the Bishop's remains lay in the library sacred by his studions labors, there was not one of the large company, gathered there who was not tenderly touched at the sight of the breathnot tenderly touched at the sight of the breathless form. He seemed sleeping a peaceful and
happy sieep. The face was more than serene.
A smile as of blessed triumph and sweet repose
was upon it. It was such a look as comes when
the beart is holding a holy joy, and all the future
is full of light. I am sure that all who saw that
look will cherish the memory of it. He lay in
the robes of his office. In his thin-hand upon
his breast, was the crimson cover for the manuscript of his sermons; at his head a mitre of
spotless flowers, with floral star and
cross upon the coffin-lid, and the purple
pall falling from his feet. Surrounded by
these beautiful symbols of office and of affection,
was the pale, still form, the benignant restful
smile.

What could one think of then but the long

was the pale, still form, the benignant restful smile.

What could one think of, then, but the long battle of life ended and the victory won? What chould come trooping up, then, to the gazer's mind but pictures of the past in that eventful career,—the hopeful years of his early ministry, the successes of his pastorate, his household ties and endearments, his oratorical fame, his Episcopal labors and trials? One could not help but think of the eloquence of those mute lips, the tireless activities of that teeming brain, the steadfast purpose of that iron will, the tenderness of that strong heart. How many deep questions had he grappied and sought to solve. How many memorable occasions had he dignified by his speech and presence. With how many tilustrious personages had he communed. What lands traveled; what languages mastered; what lands traveled; what languages mastered; what lands traveled; what languages mastered; what purpose of the sake of the Church Universal. Whenever Bishop Whitehouse went forth we felt sure that the dignity of the Episcopate would be maintained. We were certain that the reputation of the Church for sound learning and an able ministry would not suifer. We knew that the knowledge, the manners, the eloquence, the himility of our Bishop would command respect. So we shall not now be content with an inferior man. Illinois requires a rigorous Protices in which we tive, who is in quick sympathy with the Christian heart and Christian ideas everywhere, who is no sectary, no bigot, no mere large interpretation of the spirit, and is true to the first of our Bishop would command respect. So we shall not now be content with an inferior man. Illinois requires a rigorous Protices in which we tive, who is in quick sympathy with the Christian heart and Christian heart and Christian ideas everywhere, who is no sectary, no bigot, no mere large interpretation of the spirit, and is true to the first of the church function of the spirit of the Church function of the Spirit of the Church function of the Spirit friends. How fireless his industry. How wide his fame, How strong his faith in God. And now, as an actor and sufferer on earth, he is simply dust. It has some to this at last. How solemn the lesson! Death does not spare for any accomplishments, for any dignities, however significant among men. At the grave the Church provides the same service for her most obscure child as for the most illustrious monarch. There greatness is powerless—the restrictions of birth, and office, and honor are disregarded. All paths, however separate or contrary, converge at last to the tomb. It is appointed unto man once to die.

of birth, and office, and honor are charagarded. All paths, however separate or contrary, converge at last to the tomb. It is appointed unto man once to die.

The jodividuals whose place it was to give expression at the funeral to estimates of the late Bishop's character and services represented three-types or schools of churchmanship, and yet in their views of the departed prelate's piety, learning, talents, and accomplishments—his real life—there was substantial argreement. Coming to see through an atmosphere of Christian sympathy and love, there is a sameness of vision in all that is vital and characteristic. Death disarms prejudice. It heals resentments. It softens the aspertites of party opposition. It bids men to look forgivingly on human infirmity, and reveals the better aspects of character that for various reasons were obscured. Some of the unkindest things that are said and done grow out of passionate prejudices, provoked, may be, by misconceptions; out of an un-witting extravagance of party or personal assertion, and out of a belief of wrongs intended or apparent. Some characters by nature and habit are peculiarly liable to be misjudged, and to be the occasion of controversy and agitation. They are strong of will, of deep convections, impatient of opposition, strenuous in the requirements of what they regard as duffut and accessary. Of such was our late Diocesan. The gifts of intellect, the resources of scholarship, the graces of piety, are no perfect insurance against the errors of opinion and administration. In common with a great number in the Church, I do not think about a good many things as the Bishop thought, do not sympathize with much that enlisted his interest; do not see human and divine things in just the light that they appeared to him. And vet, I respected his manhood. I admired his interest; do not see human and divine things in just the light that they appeared to him. And vet, I respected his manhood. I admired his talents. I believed in his piety. That he erred in some grave matters Coming to see through an aimosphere of Christian ayangship and love, there is a same sees of vision in all that is vital and characteristic. Death disarts projudice. It has been controlled the property of t

to entricise sematimes the pastoral of such a service kept his missistry, which dear to him, tenderly and gradiously li-the work of the Episcotate,—that the ing of childres, and visitables to the afflicted were sources of sacred pie-profit, and that by these acts he was better to keep aglow the spiritual fire the routine of a Bishop's work, was heart dictated the ministration.

However austers he might seem to the distant observer, his nature was open to the gentier influences. He leved the green of the helds, the grand sweep of the hills, the motions of birds, the fall of waters,—all the pagesutry of October isndespes and dond-draped skies. In his family he was the most devoted of husbands and the most affectionate of fathers. The veneration of his children for him, and his place among them, was something very beautiful. Such a relation cannot exist without a strong basis of excellence. However he fared as a public man and servant of the Church, his home was an ark of rest. If the home heart could always have directed his administration; if in the beginning all could have seen him with eyes as clear as when they looked at his triumphant face in his come, how much strife would have been avoided, how much strife would have been avoided, how much strife would have been unknown. O that men might get nearer each other in the sympathies of a great spiritual cordiality and appraction! Rubrics and canona canon make souls see eye to eye. In the sympathies of Christ are they only truly drawn together,—and there in heart, rather than in head, are they united.

The Bishop was always industrious, for natures

there is nearly united.

The Bishop was always industrious, for natures like his cannot be idle. But in these later years it seemed that he was stimulated to more continuous effort. He gave himself no actual recreation. like his cannot be lide. But in these later years it beemed that he was stimulated to more continuous effort. He gave himself no actual recreation. There is no subject on which I have conversed with him more frequently than on his extraordinary activity, and the probable effects of it. It was a constant wonder to me that at his age one could undergo the travel, the mental exertion, the incessant tool of his office, without painful and injurious enhanction. But his answer in reply to cautions against such prodigious labor was: "I feel no lassitude. I am freehevery morning for duty, notwithstandi g my exertions. I must go on in this way. It is a peculiarity of a temperament and constitution like mine. When the end comes, it will come suddenly. There will be probably no gradual decay. "And you will preach my funeral sermon," he once added, in a vein of blessatury. How well his prophecy as to his death was fluinited. He worked with tireless energy to the last; and then, smitten suddenly, fell asleed.

Intellectually, Bishop Whitehouse ranks among the first prelates of the American Church. As a preacher he had a fluent and impressive oratory, though not a condensed and impossioned eloquence. His conversational powers were wonderful. He had a great aptitude for business, and as a presiding officer was without a superior. With the dignity of his manner there was a refinement and grace of carriage that always bore witness of the polished gentleman. His plety had ripened through long years of Christian culture, and so death did not come upon him unawares. The diocese and the Episcopal Church throughout the world Isment a distinguished divine, and an eminent and zealous Beshop.

The time is nigh at hand when his successor

the world lament a distinguished divine, and an eminent and zealous Bishop.

The time is nigh at hand when his successor is to be elected. The Standing Committee, now the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese, have already issued the order for such electron at the next Annual Convention, which will meet the 15th of September. In this great State of Illinois the functions of the Episcopal Church are fairly laid. We can hardly expect that it will be what is called a popular Church, yet it has an important place to fill, and a great work to accomplish. Much of its success here in the future will depend upon him who takes the Episcopal chair—who becomes our diocesan head. It pal chair—who becomes our diocesan head. It is not enough to say that we want a good man, a devoted man, a man whose past life bears witis not enough to say that we want a good man, a devoted man, a man whose past life bears witness to the fidelity of his work and his unchallenged piety. We want all this, but we want more. With piety, and zeal, and a pure record, we want a Eishop strong in a noble manhood, culturted and ripe in useful learning. We have, we confees, some honest pride in this matter. We wish lilinois to be well and wisely represented, both for our own sake and for the sake of the Church Universal. Whenever Bishop Whitehouse went forth we

It is due to the cause of Christ and the bless-It is due to the cause of Christ and the blessed ends of His Kingdom that this forsthooming election be made in the most unselfish, undissembling, God-fearing, and charitable spirit. If we do not promote, by our choice, Christian character and holy living on earth, then our work is vain. May God graciously grant such wisdom, such a right judgment in the solemn duty before the Church in this diocese, that a Bushon shall be chosen who shall be truly. Bishop shall be chosen who shall be truly a Father to his flock, and a guide and Sheperd to this spiritual household.

ST. JAMES.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. De Koven. The Rev. James De Koven, D. D., of Bacine College, preached a sermon in St. James Episco-pal Church yesterday, on "The Victory of Faith." He chose his text from I. John, v., 44— "This is the victory which overcometh the world, even our faith," and spoke substantially

path and leads him by the pa ought to walk.

4. It will love the Church of vill love the Church of God, its h

a soblar of famed stranments, a chimical and referentiated man—of one who more than most men had seen the world in its greatness and its littleness of a suler and a governor whose name will ever stand high on the pages of the Church's history; I do not mean even to refer to those Scriptural labors of which the world takes so little account, the quet visitation, the long journeys from parish to parish, the summer heat and the winter cold, the cry of unrequieted labor which comes from so many a clernal home, and which be needs must have borne upon his heart; I do not mean the ordinations which sent forth now one, now another, to proclaim the everlasting Gospel, the confirmations where into living hearts the Eterna Spirit descended to comfort and to bless; I will not speak of that one great endeavor of his life in whichile was the first where now many Bishops follow, to build a cathedral church around which diocesan life was to centre. No; the one point which he cames a way, seems to a prest the diocesan life was to centre. No; the one point which, as he passes away, seems to arrest the attention, is that for which he was most frequently faulted.

Bretaren, the committee of the committ

greative faulted.

Brethree, the common fault of our American life is that we are the alseve of public epinion. We do not dare to do what the majority condemn. In smaller or in larger spheres, the popular tone, the current view, the general average that sensible people accept, may, sometimes the mere hue and cry of the day—these are what we follow.

More than this, it is true that they who do not seem to do this sometimes only differ from their fellows in having a prescient forecast of the quarter to which the wind is soon to shift. Oh, beloved, In such a time to see a man, in the cause of the Church, utterly heedless of what may be said or thought of himself, with his eye so fixed on the eternal truth teat none of these things move him—this, altogether independently of our judgment of the questions themselves, is a besser and example to the end of time.

of our judgment of the questions themselves, is a lesson and example to the end of time.

Oh! warrior Bishop, around whose silent form still sounds the far-off din of war. blended with tears; oh, mailed knight, whose still, cold hands no longer bear the sword, but the olive branch and palm; oh, father, and shepherd of the flock whose final look on earth bore the tranquit smile of one at last at rest, sleeping in the sleep of peace, with the eternal light dawning upon him at the feet of the elect, far beyond these voices, he is at rest with them—

That on the mountain grots of Eden Ba.

That on the mountain grots of Eden lis, And hear the fourfold river as it murmur And hear the fourfold river as it muraured by.

While the battle rages round us, I call you this moroing, not so much to a contest, but that in the midst of it you forget not the Divine method of gaining the victory. To surrender the will, to bumble the pride, to become like a little child, to believe the unseen, to know that there is another world than that about us, to enter it by baptism, to live in it by the holy communion, to be guarded by the voice and hand of the Master, to be drawn nearer and nearer that blessed home, of which death is only the portal; to see the solemn pageant of the world's great activities go marching by, and vet to be far above it; to despise none of its beauty nor goodness, and yet to have the his hid with Chrise in God—thus is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith.

HOLY COMMUNION.

Sermon by the Rev. W. H. Smythe-The Rev. W. H. Smythe preached a sermon commemorative of the late Eishop Whitehouse, at the Church of the Holy Communion, yester-day morning. He took his text from Zachariah, xii., 2: "Howl, fir-tree, for the codar is fallen." In the Scriptures, said he, the cedar was the emblem of beauty and incorruptibility, and emblem of beauty and incorruptibility, and hence it became the type of good and great men, such as the late venerable Bishop. The fir-tree was the type of feebleness and brevity of life; hence it was the emblem of subordinate persons, dependent upon their superiors for office and support.

This naturally illustrated their sorrow at the loss of their beloved Bishop. God had endowed him with more than an ordinary share of mental gifts, which, added to his energy, would have

him with more than an ordinary share of mental gifts, which, added to his energy, would have commanded eminence for him in any walk of life as happily as it did in the Church. His churchmanship was of the best defined type. He began life as a Low-Churchman, but the Church educated him to her own divine platform of evangalical truth and apostolic order. He developed a grand high ritual, but wisely kept within the limits of the Church's prescribed teaching, and was strong and uncompromising. By a peculiar logical acute departed greatness. There is a special application to be made of life in subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not often this subject to our heart. It is not

ritual, but wisely kept within the limits of the Church's prescribed teaching, and was strong and uncompromising. By a peculiar logical acumen, and a keen, instructive sense, he could detect with unerring certainty any variation from "the truth as it is in Jesus." And it was against this battery that the Cummins and Chency faction ran their fillt to their own confusion. These men mistook the popular sentiment for the dogmas and creeds of the Church, which they were bound to maintain, and which Bishop Whitshouse was bound to enforce. They pandered to sentiment. The sects also made the same mistake, although on different grounds.

Those who said that the lamented Bishop was cold and diplomatic did not know him. The preacher would speak for himself. When he first came to this country he had the pleasure of meeting the Bishop. Years after, he was driven from the South by the War, and came to this city. The Bishop met him and offered a home with him. The preacher was comparatively destitute, and partisan projudice preciuded the hope of his getting a charge here. The Bishop advanced him money to go to Canada where he was to labor in the backwoods as the agont of the Propagation Society of Lousion. Up to his death he was to the speaker a warm, consistent friend, and frequently placed him under obligations to him. His friendship was from the inner heart—deep, warm, and lasting. In friendship he copied Christ.

His self-denying labors were no less remarkable than his other great qualities. He devoted himself, body and soul, to the service of Him who had accounted him worthy its ministry. As an instance of his accustomed toil, the week before he died he preached fourteen sermons, and traveled 800 miles; and that at the age of 71, thus litterally dying in his harness, and that harness worn out. His labor was a labor of love. Twive years ago he told the speaker that his Episcopal income had not averaged \$600 per annum. Lites St. Paul, he went forth, taking nothing of the churches.

In many respects he was a "prophet withou

ASCENSION.

Sermon by the Rev. C. P. Dorset. The Rev. C. P. Dorset, of the Church of the Ascension, yesterday morning presched a sermon on the late Bishop Whitehouse. The text was a portion of the 38th verse of the third chapter of the Second Book of Samuel:

Know ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?

fallen this day in Israel?

In these words the royal Psalmist paid a tribute to the valiant Abner, leader of the hosts of Israel. How truly the words spring into our minds at an event which has stilled the hearts of men and has filled the Church with sudden sorrow. It is the instinctive and universal utter-acco of the startled heart of the Church of God,— an utterance in which 50,000,000 of Anglican churchmen are in accord. Today the sons of

God's own image; a man who had a r by the Divine Spirit : who cared not

he church service.

He was great in that phase nakes a Bishop a true father

change, and we need a strong, guide us safely among the shoals at a man whom no popular ery can alter a man of great integrity and indoness. Such a man was Bishop

a man of great integrity and indomitable firmness. Such a man was Eushop Whitehousa. The elements were so imperchable in him that all nature might stand up and say. This was a man. We shall not again see him as he stood every whit a Bahop in our chancels and at our altars, starnly reading sin, but full of consolation and encouragement to the fathful.

All that is left is his godly sample and the grace of his apostolic benediction. It becomes us to bow in all humility to his atounding stroke. We have been too proof and cashed, and God has reproved us from His toty those. Bad as the world is, it is still true that sorrow is a sacred gift. Let us accept and act uses the lesson that, as our sympathy medica man has also account of the course. We must feel that in the death of the limb. We must feel that in the death of the limb. We must feel that in the death of the limb. We must feel that in the death of the limb. One nearer still, and we should be read to go forth and meet him. I should ill become mother did I not bid you all make your peace will gold.

ST. MARKS.

Remarks by the Senior Warden, M.W. Pulks, Eag. During the absence of the Becter lav servin has been conducted by Melville W. Fuller, Esq., Senior Warden of the Church.

The sermon selected for reading was upon the "Death of Joseph." At its close the following loquent allusion was made to the late Bish

where a willing tribute may well be pan to departed greatness. There is one to whom you thoughts must have reverted often during the history which we have been going through, at the orgh the parallel is not perhaps particularly striking. And yet our departed discessar came to illinois twenty-three years ago, like Joseph, adwelter from another State.

Like Joseph, he had his share of calmany, though in a different form. In his affect to bring the Church into obedience to well-or learner regulation, he necessarily incurred much appopularity. There are some who know that the impopularity was met with Christian factorness, with quiet dignity, with that compound which is the highest result and evidence astrength. Like Joseph, the domestic and countrived calmany. Like Joseph, whose the claim of earlier difficulties and cleared away, the numbow sign of peace spanned the calmance of his evening years; like Joseph, he has gone to be grave amidgs the monrainy of the people among whom he found a home.

The homage which is given to him is not be homage yielded to rank or washth or genius. The tears and regions of the people among sects in the Church and out of it string from that unfaigned reverence which exalted character always insputes.

The tears and regrets of all our jarring religious sects in the Church and out of it string ireathat unfeigned reverence which exalted character always inspires.

It is a Christian who has passed from this earth away, to take his place in the general assembly and church of the first-born; and to stand before God, the Judge of all, among the spirits of the just made perfect.

But, though a Christian, this great proble was none the less a warrior. In the Master's cause the right Jerusalem blade be carried by knew how to wield, and, with Valimit-for-fruth, in "Pilgrim's Progress," to fight until the sword cleaved to his hand. And the affecting language which Bunyan pais into the month of Valiant at the last seems applicable here:

My sword I give to him that shall enceed mein my pilgrimage, and my courage and skill to him that can get it.

My marks end scars I carry with me, to be a winner for me that I have fought file battles who now will be my rewarder.

So he passed over, and all the trumpets spunded in him on the other side.

Farewell, gallant soldier of the great we may well believe

That, having all things done,
And all his condicts past,
Now he beholds his victory well.

And stands complete at last.

THE CATHEDRAL

Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Townsend of Poetla.
At the Cathedral yearerday morning there are a very large congregation, the body of the edite and part of the chapel being filled. It was a ticipated by many that the sermon would be some relation to the dead Biahop, but such did not prove the case. At the conclusion of the services many of the congregation remained to view the mourning decorations which will remain undisturbed until after the election of the services.

The following prayer, set forth by the Ecclesian control of the services of filmois until the meeting of the annual Convention, was includedjin the regain service:

service:

Grant, we beseech Thee, Almighty God, to Thy Church in this discesse, a Bishop acceptable to The soundness of fath and holiness of life, and promise to Thy servants in satchtuluses and where fainther the servants in satchtuluses and where fainther the servants in satchtuluses and where fainther the servant, the cert was Romans, xiv. The judgment. The text was Romans, xiv. pari of the tenth verse: "We shall all stand beosah the judgment-seat of Christ;" and Hebreus, it wently-seventh verse: "It is appointed ante men once to die, but after this the judgment. In opening his sermon the preaches and whether his hearers had not fell at timbe a way earnest longing to see Jesus; whether, the they had road of His miracles, they had not fell wish that they could have seen His so that they could know exactly her

THE MOUND-BU

In Interesting Tablet, with found Near Rockfor

something for the Sa cipher.

log mounds, or tumuli, a River, and its trib ng relies of a race ory all trace has be rth they had erected.

val, oblong, the Greek eross, ard, the furtle, and the lo ork, are all represented. The

frave Creek, W. Va., is 70 fee

In the County of mounds are found in gre-located at various points Sugar, Pecatonic, Kishw

eral are wit

correspondent of Tan Caracas two stout Irishmen to do the ha On arriving at the mounds, the ed which stand on the land of well-to-do farmer. Not wishing his lands, it was thought best to con to open the missing

well-to-do rarmer. Now want to this lands, it was shought best to of son to open the mounds; so two were dispatched to interview him as desired permission. Mr. Long was neighbor, sitting in the shade, end luscious looking water-melon. Our request known, Mr. Long replied "Certainly, you can have permission you think there is any fun in dig mound, with the thermometer at and are willing to take your pay in M ore' rehes, go ahead and dig to your tent."

Thus encouraged, a mound was a work commenced for it was approximated the party had become sanxious.

THE MOUND SELECTED Stood back from the river about 40 reasons 8 feet high above the surrou was 35 feet through at the base, am surface ou the top 10 or 12 feet are most of the mounds in that vicinity from brush or frees, the only tree (fing on it is modern times having be years ago,—the decaying stump, diameter, still standing there.

HE FLAN

alorted to open the mound was through the centre from the exaping the dirt out each way ecraper, and to make the treuch drive the horses through when heraper.

drive the horses through when attaberaper.

The earth was so hard and dry, it
sary to loosen it up with spades or
using the scraper. Work
finely, however, and a hage
earth was thrown out, but no
Billder," Attec, or other ancie
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and enjoyed a hearty lunch, whice
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Labor was again resumed, and th
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been such to a seath of nearly 6 farst "paying dut" was discovered what appeared to be

REMAINS OF FOTTERS.

If was a red seam, one-fourth of a running through the earth, in the large platter or bowl. This was at the leant tomeh, it would fall to

large platter or bowl. This was so at the least touch, it would fall to pi liv as the earth in which it was no at the least touch, it would fall to pi liv as the earth in which it was now of the pottery belonging the same of the pottery belonging the people. Search was continued there discoveries: in fact all the ancient pottery had been party was fatigued and discouraged, and shed try, and it was proposed off? and go home; but some or ownage than the rest, but undoubte sourage than the rest.

Suppose the rest of the

whatever they may have been in stature.

THE OFFICE OF THE MOUNDS.

One of the chief discussions carried on for a long time was the object of these mounds. Were the tombs, forts, or runned cities? were questions which long puzzled the learned. It did not seem possible that for a single interment schauge mounds of earth would be heaved up yet the fact that human bones were found in them proved they were the resting-places of the dead. It must be then, that they were tonks of Kings, rulers, Princes, and men and wenen of noble birth, whose remains a nation homored by creating a monster tuneral-pile, or a tomb that would be almost forever enduring.

THE BOCKFORD MOUNDS.

In the County of Winnelsog, Illinois, these monds are found in great numbers. They are

booted at various points on both banks of the Sagar Pecatonic, Kishwanke, and Rock Rivers, stemding particularly on the latter river. Several are within the city-tlimits of Bockford, on the grounds of John Beattie, G. A. Sanford, Mr. John Edwards, and A. D. Forbes.

A few miles below the city they are very numerons, and are to be found in prouns extending thence nearly to the mouth of Bock River, a distance of 150 miles.

The stoup recently visited and opened by a part of gentlemen from this city is about 5½ miles from Bockford, and is located on a high table-laid fising by a bold bluff some 50 or 60 feet abree Bock River, and commencing directly on the brait of the bank, and stretoning back, without particular uniformity of location to each other, a distance of 40 or 50 rods. These mounds, like all others throughout the West seen by your correspondent, are irregular in maps. Some are quite round and uniform; others the oval; while still others stretch out his a long piece of earthwork. One in particular which I measured was 40 paces in longth, berly straight, and about 4 feet high at its highest pith, 10 to 12 feet through at the base, and flatinging at each end until it assumed the level of its surrounding earth. They are of various sights, the highest being about 12 feet, and lance grading down to 20 and 24 inches. In 20 they are from 20 to 40 feet in diameter at the base. A thick growth of young trees and determine the instance of instance, large oak-trees are grow-

or this actounding proud and exalted, a His lofty throne. The that sorrow is and act upon the makes us one hence in the Church, each of the Bahop one all. He will hould be ready to uld ill become my a your peace with

en, M.W. Fuller,

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Bockford Journal, and, by special invitation, the correspondent of The Chicago Tribuna; with two stoni frishmen to do the heavy work.

On arriving at the mounds, those were selected which stand on the land of Richard Long, a vell-to-do farmer. Not wishing to trespass on his lands, it was thought beat to obtain permission to loop and the mounds; so two of the party were dispatched to interview him and obtain the desired permission. Mr. Long was found with a neighbor, slitting in the shade, enjoying a ripe, luscious-looking water-melon. On making the request known, Mr. Long replied cheerfully, "Genaisty, you can have permission to dig. If you think there is any fin in digging down a mound with the thermometer at 100 degrees, and are willing to take your pay in Mound-Builders relies, go ahead and dig to your heart's contant."

Thus encouraged, a mound was selected and Bork commenced for it was approaching noon, and the party had become anxious.

The MOUND SELECTED mode have been a fact and a fact surface on the top 10 or 12 feet across. Unlike most of the mounds in that vicinity, it was free from brush or trees, the only tree (an oak) growing on it is moutern times having been cut many was ago,—the decaying stump, 16 inches in durated to open the mound was to cut a trench through the centre from the top to the base,

slopted to open the mound was to cut a trench urough the centre from the top to the base, caping the dirt out each way with horses and aper, and to make the trench wide enough to dive the horses through when attached to the

traper.

The earth was so hard and dry, it was necessary to loosen it up with spades or plow before using the scraper. Work progressed thely, however, and a huge pile of earth was thrown out, but no "Mound-Relider," Aztec, or other ancient worthy's most or relics put in an appearance to give remains of further rewards. When 12 o'clock cane, adjournment was had, and all sat down and enjoyed a hearty lunch, which was eaten with that relish which "honest toil" alone will bring.

and enjoyed a hearty lunch, which was eaten with that relish which "honest toil" alone will bring.

Labor was again resumed, and the trench had been sunk to a deoth of nearty 6 feet, when the ant "paying dist" was discovered. This was what appeared to be

EEMAINS OF POTTEEY.

It was a red seam, one-fourth of an inch thick, running through the earth, in the shape of a large platter or bowl. This was so rotten that, at the least touch, it would fall to pieces as readly as the earth in which it was imbedded. There was no doubt in the minds of the entire lasty as to what this was, and that was: that it was some of the pottery belonging to this anisate people. Search was continued for some intense further down without soy further discoveries; in fact all traces of the notion pottery had been lost. The larty was fatigued and discouraged, the ground without and did yet and it was proposed to "knock at and go home; but some one with more surger than the rest, but undoubtedly with less make in him, proposed that we go a little deeper; to work was continued. The weary horses drew at the heavy scrapers full of dry earth. The easting Trishman called for another drink of water, Blaisdell, the lawyer of the party, laid as the law of the case. Dr. Dunn theorized and speculated on the nonsense of burying men mader such huge piles of earth. Prof. Lowns-my crplained the preference he had for extracting Green roots to digging up the remains of Montal Builders." Mr. Raun, editor of the laster, tired and disgusted, had laid him down he has hade, and The Tensuse correspondent these on the alter for something of interest to end to its thousands of readers. This was made of affairs just before the Green roots to disgusted, had laid him down he has hade, and The Tensuse correspondent them to the on the latt for something of interest to end to its thousands of readers. This was made of affairs just before the Green to the professor that he did for it enabled him on the trunch, which was now some feet deep.

Is Interesting Tablet, with Inscriptions,

in Intresting Tablet, with Inscriptions, found lear Bockford, ill.

Something for the Savans to Decipher.

Something for the Savans to Decipher.

But Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Both Correspondence of English Correspondence of Security of Correspondence of Chicago Correspondence of Chicago Chica

Prominent on the Rockford tablet.

What its import or value may be, of course I cannot tell, yet all who have seen it—and it has been seen by hundreds—pronounce it one of the most valuable discoveries yet made in connection with the mounds of North America.

During the afternoon, two smaller mounds near the large one were opened, and

HUMAN BONES

found in each, but no other articles of interest. In one of these was a human skull nearly complete, but so brittle from its long resting in the earth that it foll apart at the touch. The earth was so compact and hard in this skull that it retained and showed the shape of the brain after the benes had fallen from it. Thigh and arm bones and teeth were also among the relics taken from one of these last mounds.

This discovery has very naturally excited renewed interest in these mounds, and others will be carefully opened in a few days, if permission can be obtained of the gentlemen on whose land they are located.

Occasional.

THE STRIKE AT BRAIDWOOD.

much of the public's sympathy, and far less of bring under the notice of your readers. Though I do not see why it should be so, for they work pulsive nature in all conscience, and, when they stand out like men for their rights, it is surely as little as the public can do to listen to a fair statement of the facts as they exist. Within the last twelve months, the miners of Braidwood have had their wages reduced no less

expected, owing to the unsettled state of trade most uncalled-for and tvrannical piece of business, viz.: making the men keep the road clear from the switches to their place of work, which in most cases, would comprise a distance of 200 yards. On an average, they would have to I have known them work for six days on end-devote half a day to this job twice everyweek; and clearing the way after part of the roof fell in. All this the miners submitted to and avarted themsalves. manning, even lengtheoning their time of moor to fourteen and fifteen hours per day, trying to make a livelihood. This was bad enough, more especially when we remember that it has been proved by statistics that the miner's employment brings down the average of his life to 21 years, while the average of man's life in general is 33 years.

proved by statistics that the miner's employment brings down the average of his life to it years, while the average of man's life in general is 33 years.

But the employers at Braidwood were not content with this state of matters; for, shortly since, they took another 15 cents off the ton. The miners, after looking at the matter; fair and square, saw that there was not a living in it, and they therefore stanck work. Before doing so, they met and discussed the question, and wished to compromise the matter; but their employer informed them that he was determined to but his foot on them at this time.

There is a man in one of the shafts who, on receiving the promise of being made Boss, agreed to go down with a few unskilled hands, and learn them the way to mine, thus leading them into the jaws of death, because one man is not able to keep a squad of men out of danger in a pit which has not been worked for some time, and where all kinds of explosive gases have been allowed to accumulate. These men are only prolonging the strike; and, as soon as it is settled, they will be discharged, they being engaged at a loss just to spite the regular worknee.

I conclude this letter by quoting the following from an article on miners' pleasures, by G. A. Sala, which appears in the current number of Beigravia, and which will help your readers to see what kind of an employment the miners really have, and how much need they have to be able to make their living in less than fourteen hours per day: "How," says Sala, "would you like to be a miner, and to earn your breach half-naked in a black vault underground? How would you like to see your wives and daughters clad in Jerseys and conducy, and begrimed with coal-dust, slaying at filling carts at the pit's mouth? How would you, rair reader, if you were a collier's wife or a collier's daughter, like to live in a perpetual state of uncertainty as to whether the next intelligence you received from the pit might be that your husband or your father, with five-score of his fellow-workmen, ha

the St. Lawrence, we giving in return the free use of our inland waters, why not accept? It is common sense, and mutrally beneficial to all parties. But pig-iron is alarmed. The Industrial League of Pennsylvania has been heard from, and has denounced this scheme as the entering wedge. Lumber is aroused, and salt is fearful it will lose the monopoly. Morton knows all this, and acts accordingly. He and his lik have made the Republican party the tool of the monopolist; it is to-day the acknowledged advocate of "Protection" in its most insulting form, and this has driven thousands from its ranks who do not see that it is the "mission" of the Republican party to sustain and defend the old Whig doctrine of Protection. It is an abandonment of one of the fundamental principles of the Republican party. One consolation is, the Free Trade sentiment, is steadily growing, and such utterances as Morton's

DRESS AT SARATOGA. Clara Louisa Kellogg Preaches on

Clara Louisa Kellogg Prenches on Colors and Music. The Prima Donna Astonishes Eli Perkius.

Saratoga (Aug.12) Correspondence of the New York Sun.
Last evening I had a long talk with the belle of the Statea about good clothes. As the young lady is pretty well known in America. I suppose it is not indelicate to tell you that her name is Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg. Miss Kellogg is famous for being one of the most correctly-dressed young ladies in America. So, as the thousands of young ladies promenade in their ceaseless tramp up and down the balcony and through the broad halts, we held a running talk on the subject of ladies dresses.

The first young lady to pass was Miss —, of Philadelphia, a. short, blonde young lady dressed in a black dress with low neck and short sleeves.

"That toilet is all wrong," replied Miss Kellogg. "In the first place a short young lady should never wear a low neck, especially with a black dress. The low neck only cuts the body in piaces. It breaks the line. Now look at her there," continued Miss Kellogg, "as she stands away scross the room against the white wall. You can see the dress, but no neck or arms. In fact the effect is an empty dress hung up against the wall. Now, if she stood against a dark wall you would see what would look like a big doll's head, and arms hung on a nail. The dress would disappear. If a person wears a low neck, she should have her dress mearly the color of the neck, doing away with this terrible contrast, and preventing the sharp line around the neck. Then the neck should be filled in with white illusion or pale gauze to soften the line between the skin and the dress. Gauze or acc shades the write of the neck, and the brown of the dress, and makes ap accord, not a harsh note."

the sight colors arranged in octaves above and below. White in color corresponds to the highest note in music, and black to the low bass. We raise an octave in music by putting in more vibration—by diluting the sound. We raise an octave in color by putting in more white (that is, by diluting), and, when we have raised several octaves, the red becomes pink, the yellow straw-color, and the dark green becomes peagreen."

"But how about the symphonies in music and color?" I saked.

"Ah! there we have my idea heaptifully illus-

"But how about the symphonies in music and color?" I asked.

"Ah! there we have my idea beautifully illustrated," exclaimed Miss Kellogg enthusiastically. "When I mix several crude notes from different cotives I produce a symphony or harmony. When you mix several crude colors you have a symphony of one color. Mix blue and red and you have a symphony—you have maroon; mix blue and yellow and you have a symphony—pink."

Just then a young lady from Louisville, Ky., passed by all dressed in red and blue and yellow and white. The Louisville young ladies all run to bright colors.

"There!" continued Miss Kellogg, "that young lady is wearing the crude notes of the natural scale. No symphony—no bramony—not even a chord. How much more agreeable to the cultivated eve all these colors would be if they were mixed together. Mix the red and yellow and blue and white in proper proportions, and she could have the lovely pongee, or slate, or dove-color, or Bismarck brown, or sage-green—all lovely symphonies.

A little child now struck a few notes on the piano.

A little child now struck a few notes on the piano.

"See! that child is playing red and blue and yellow!" exclaimed the prima donna; "children and savages like the crude eight notes and the crude eight colors unmixed and distinct. Educate them, and they like symphonics in music and color. Sharp lines disppear as they do in the rainbow, or as they do is the coloring of the marble, each melting into the other, and stealing a little of the other. Trees grow thin at the days, and melt into the sky, and even the sharp edges of a crag or house steal a little of the

drees and look as if you weighed a ton and a half."

"Well, what shall I tell all the young ladies for you, Miss Kellogg?" I asked.

"Tell them to wear symphonies in color. If they are rude, wear a light symphony; if they are ruddy, wear a dark symphony; but always let the symphony in the dress harmonize with the symphony, which God base made in her of the lily face and the golden hair, in her of the ashy, sandy face, and the gray hair, and in her of the dark, brunette face, and the black hair."

Then I went right up to my room, washed the dye out of my mustache, took off my blue necktle, and buff vest, and checked trousers, and when I came down all dressed—hat, coat, vest, and trousers—in dark mulberry. Miss Kellogg said I was the best looking man in Saratoga, bairing Henry Bergh.

The Language of Fishes.

The Language of Fishes.

be apt to assionish the superstitious listener if he were not acquainted with the unoffending cause of all the disturbance. Sometimes it rises into the air like the bang of a huge drum, and again seems to steal over the waves with a low, murmuring wail; and if you were to place your ear close to the surface, the strange sounds would appear to come from five or six different places. Seamen are often startled by the "boom, boom" that seems to steal over the vessel, seeming to their ears more like the drum of some long-lost crew than the voice of an insignificant member of the family of fishes. For such it is, and well-known as the bearded drum-

on the Sound.

Shill another faithful satellite of Enterpe is found in the noisy maigre. It makes a strange cooing moan, accompanied by a sharp croak, that can be heard at a depth of 150 feet. The fish attains a length of about 6 feet, and weighs 40 pounds. What these sounds are for we know not, but on the principle that all things are for some particular purpose they must have a masning. That the imperfect voice of the fish is used to express discontent and pain I have no doubt, as in numerous experiments on a fish found in the Gulf of Maxico, called the grunt, I found that the voice was used and modulated as with other animals. When touched with the knife the grunts that it gave vent to fairly rose to a shriek, and when dying its moans and sobe were almost disagreeably human.

I shall never forget the first one of these veritable porkers that I caught. Thinking that my bait needed replenishing, I hauled in and found nicely hooked a grunt, and no sooner had I plaged him in the boat than he commenced a series of grunts and sobs that hid fair to take me by storm. Now he would make a low noise, and gradually swell the "melody," and finally hurl at me such a blast of entreaties, all of which were produced without a struggle, that my better nature was aroused, and I made haste to toss him back, and as he disappeared he uttered a squeak which, together with the splash, sounded to me like a bona-fide "thank you," and thave no doubt but what it was.

Baron Humboldt mentions an occurrence which he witnessed in the South Sea. "About 7 o'clock in the evening the saliors were terrified by an extraordinary noise in the air like the beating of tamborines, followed by sounds that seemed to come from the ship, and resembled the eccape of air from boiling liquid."

Many other instances could be called up to prove that fishes have use of their vocal organs to some purpose, but the above only serve to show that they have a well-defined voice, and

to some purpose, but the above only serve to show that they have a well-defined voice, and that it is capable of modulation.

AN ENGLISH DUCAL HOUSE.

Goodwood and Its Owners.

Royality AT Goodwood.

The English papers will have apprized you that, during the ensuing week, when the famous Goodwood races are to take place, the Duke of Richmond's seat of that name is to be occupied by no less a temporary host than His Royal highness of Wales. The Goodwood cancete at the time of the races are always of the most select and distinguished character. This year they will be illustrious, and a more than ever bir liant galaxy. The gonial and handsome face of the Duke of Richmond will, mideed, be wanting to the gay scene and the familiar resort of the Goodwood course; and he will, without doubt, he very much missed. But it is not three months since the Dowager Duchees, his mother, died within the very walls where the royal festivities are about to take place; and as the aristocratic sporting public could not do without the Goodwood racee on any account, and as the Duke himself could not preside giver the revel of the turf, it was let to the Prince of Wales. This is said to have greatly scandalized the young Earl of March, the Duke's son and heir, who protested that the manor house should be shut out of decent respect to his grandmother; but his protests, it would appear, have not much availed. At all events, the Prince of Wales and his charming wife, and his bevy of rosy babies, are duly ensconed at Goodwood House, and the race meeting, in a social aspect, is to be something quite uncommon in its way.

A MAGNIFICENT MANSION.

Certainly the Prince could not find himself Goodwood and Its Owners.

A MAGNIFICENT MANSION.

Certainly the Prince could not find himself more luxuriously housed at Sandringham or Chiswick than in this noble old pile, within an easy jaunt through the pleasant Sussex landscape from the metropolis, surrounded as it is by vast and umbrageous parks, quite contiguous to the racing-ground, and ample enough in its interior to accommodate the lavish exigencies of so hospitable a Royal solion as the Prince is known to be. It is one of those grand old aristociatic homes of England, which, begun at a remote period, have received additions from time to time in the centuries, which give it an appearance of tasteful though rather incongruous diversity, and betray a number of different styles of architecture. It is a palace in exteut, and the large wings added at the beginning of this century are distinguished for their inxurious fittings. Goodwood, indeed, besides its every appliance for modern comfort, brims over with suggestive mementos of the past. On some of A MAGNIFICENT MANSION. and color. Sharp lines disappear as they do in the rambow, or as they do in the coloring of the mable, each melting into the other, and stealing a little of the other. Trees grow thin at the order, and melt into the sky, and even the sharp edges of a crag or home steal a little of the grayness from usture.

A tall lady from Portland now passed by with a little short man from Boston.

"That is a discord," continued Miss Kellogg, fixing her eyes on the ill-mated pair. "Why will tall women forever get with little men, like Parepa and Ross? Why will a sandy old man dye his minstache black? Why will the ashy pale woman wear red? Why will the radiated woman wear red? Why will the radiated woman wear red? Why will the radiated woman wear white? Why—why! why! I mere could answer a conundrum.

"I know," continued the prima donna; "it is because they have no eyes or care. The goldenhairs girl should wear a golden comb, she of the raven hair black, and she of the silver hair white. Let there be no discord; and if there is a bony neck, like a few badly-written notes in a piece of music, cover it up. Cover up the bones; and if you weigh a ton, don't wear a low-neck dress and look as if you weighed a ton and a haif."

"Well, what shall I tell all the young ladies for you, Miss Kellogg?" I asked.

"Tell them to wear symphonies in color. If the rave half were a light symphony, if the color with the color with the color with the color. If the rave half were a light symphony, if the color with the color with the color with the color. If the rave half were a light symphony, if the color with the color of the best of English racing has taken place at Goodwood.

The Dukes of a crag of the past. On some of the walls are hung richest Gobelins tapestries, which Louis XV, presented to one of the Pukes of that "well-beloved" old roue and drone. Art, old and modern, have covered the walls with a sort of pictorial history, or rather well well as even with the collection is especi

year, meetings have seen held and hospitalities extended, which were the envy of upper-ten who failed to receive invitations; and some of the best of English racing has taken place at Goodwood.

THE DUKES OF RICHMOND.

England does not in all cases "visit the sins of the father upon the children"; on the contrary, the fine old Constitution, in some cases, has been wont to crown the children with honor on the very account of the paternal peocadilices. The Dukes of Richmond, St. Albans, and Grafton are living and hereditary illustrations of this. All three of the noble Dukes are direct descendants of illegitimate sons of Charles II., the "merry monarch." The Duke of St. Albans is the descendant of "sweet Neil Gwynne," and these Dukes enjoy their honors to-day, and their castles and splendid incomes, for the very reason that they are left-banded scions of dissolute royalty. This is their only title to nobility; and thus, in past generations, the House of Peers has more or less been recruited. The ancestress of the Dukes of Richmond was that beautiful, britlant, and fascinating Louise de Berrencourt, whom the crafty Louis XIV. sent over to Encland to charm and corrupt-tied English King. Charles, easy going and open to briber; of both the feminine and pecuniary sort, fell at once mto the far from painful snare. He became the scalie slave of Louise, who was an exceedingly bright woman, and raised more spiteful enzy in the breasts of the court beauties whom Loly has so well preserved to as, than any fair stranger of the time. Charles created her Duchess of Portsmouth, and Louis XIV. delighted at her winning over the English King to his designs, added to this distinction by making her Duchess of Aubigny in France. Her son by Charles was a bright and enterprising young fellow, and on coming of age was created Duke of Richmond in England and Leonox in Scotland, was made a Knight of the Garter, to the disgusts of the two first Georges, and became Master of the Horse. The third Duke became was complished and popular man, a

of the Coldstream Guards, to which Lennox was attached, in Hyde Park. The Commander-incheif was present. Lennox stepped up to the Duke on parade and demanded an explanation of the remarks he heard the Duke had made concerning him. The Duke ordered him back to his post. After parade the Duke called upon Col. Lennox and some other officers to attend him in the orderly-room. There he said that he did not rely on his immunity as a Prince of the blood to chiesid him from a challenge, and told Col. Lennox that he was ready to hear from him. Col. Lennox at once sent the Earl of Winchelses to the Duke with a hostile message; and the next morning the parties met on Wimbledon Common, a favorite dueling ground in those days, Lord Winchelses acting as Lennox; second, and Lord Rawdon attending the Duke of York. Pistols were the choseit wespons. At the signal the Duke shot in the air, but Lennox's beil grazed the curls of the Duke's wig. The latter refused to apologize or to aim at his antagonist, and so the parties left the field. It is a curious illustration of the quarrel then existing in the royal family, that on the very evening after the duel Col. Lennox was invited to a ball given by Queen Charlotte, although he had been doing his best to kill her second son in the morning; the Queen received him with such coaxisality as to give rise to the enspiciou that she would willingly have seen the Duke put out of the way. Col. Lennox became Duke of Richmond ten or twelve years later, took part in Wellington's campaigns, as did his son, indeed; and died thirty years after the duel. His son was another able Duke, who fought at Waterioo, and married the eldest daughter of gallant Uxbridge, whose arm was shot off there, and whose recent prosecution for permitting betting at Newmarket, as one of the Jockay Club Trustees, has created so much excitenent in betting circles. Mr. Chaplin is the gestleman to whom Lady Florence Paget, dangther of Lord Anglesea, and copain of the present Duke of Richmond, was engaged, when she suddenly clo

-Miss Thackeray publishes the following —Miss Thackeray publishes the following warning to the public: "It has recently come to my knowledge, by the kindness of a friend, that letters and manuscripts are being frequently offered for sale as autographs of my father. Some of which I have seen are rather clumsy forgeries, but they were sufficiently well executed to impose upon persons already familiar with my father's handwriting. May I therefore her you to making the letter in order to check the beg you to publish this letter, in order to check a fraud which might incidentally be injurious to my father's memory? In one case, a letter at-tributed to him had been manufactured by copytributed to him had been manufactured by copying a fragment from a magazine article not written by him, and appending his signature; and I should much regret that correspondence so compiled should be attributed to him."

piled should be attributed to him."

—Mrs. George W. Childs, wife of the well-known proprietor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, gave a musicale at her cottage at Long Branch a few evenings ago: Miss Violetta Colville, the American prima donna, who has attained celebrity in Europe, sang and was warmly applauded. Mrs. Childs is an amateur vocalist of note in fashionable circles, and takes deep interest in music. President and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Secretary Belknap, and other distinguished people were present.

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tory reasons given for selling out. Address Y 25, Tribuno office.

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A. C. A. C.

Sec. 100. J. ERALD WARREN.

POR SALE - LOTS ON WESTERNAY AND Cakley and Leavitteas. The control of Polk-st.

10. And the second of Polk-st.

10. And the second of Polk-st.

10. And Polk-st.

POR SALE A VERY CHOICE AND HANDSOME

To Branch of Second of Second within 200 feet of Lake
Shore depot (South Side). For a party wining to built

a line residence of a block of 700 lb houses, as is locally, health, beauty, and convenience to the city this proporty
has no equal. J. S. GUILD & CO. His Beautogn-st.

AND SALE A P. EXCHANGE CHEAP OF has no equal. J. S. GUULD & CU., its locations of the POB SALE OR EXCHANGE CHEAP ON I monthly payments, cottage No. If Shartled Av. Two story Gotthe house No. 667 Butterdaid at. J. L. McKEEVER, 183 State-st., in bank.

AOR SALE VERY CHEAP - HOUSE AND LOT. ALL I improved, No. Il Larrakee st., draining \$150 per pear rout, only \$6.00 cash. Apply to KNAUER DEOD., corper North Clark and Kinaic-sts.

per North Clark and Kinaiseats.

TOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE IN THE South Division, fear the burse and steam cars, within the old city limits; has asi the modern improvements; will be sold at a great sacrifice; only \$1,000 cash; balance on very easy terms and long time; the above will certainly be sold at a bragain in every sense of the word. J. S. GOULD & QO., 18 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE 119 LOOMIS-ST. Immediate possession given. Also, bonses 590 West Monzoe-st.; 26 Grant Place, and 911 Indiana-av. CHACE & ABELL, 124 Dearborn-st.

OR SALE—LAKE EOREST—600 ACRES IN tracts of from 5 to 13 acres each, at from 5 to 10 acres each, at from 5 to 10 acres each, at from 5 to 10 acres each mass the hotel and school, by nature its most called the second section of the second section section of the second section s

LOR SALE-PARTIES DESIRING TRACTS OR Il lots for gardens, orchards, and delightful suburba homes, within an hour's ride of Ohieago on three rail roads, ourside the high lates of Cook County, will de wel to examine plate and terms at Sheffield, Lake Co., Ind. station house, post-office, and sine hotel. Addres SHEFFIELD ASSOCIATION, 190 Dearborn-st. OR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND & ACRES LAND & mile from Hobart; price \$65, \$100 down, balance monthly. J. G. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 187 Mon-

DOG-st.

FOOR SALE-FIVE ACRE BLOCKS AT SOUTH ENglewood between Ninety-first and Ninety-fith-staVery accessible to the centre of the city. Terms, 3, 3
and 4 years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Siron Building
northeast corner Mouroe and Labelle-sta. normosa corner Mouros and Lassile-ets.

[10 R SALE EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY

for cash, one of the finest revidences in the town of
hyde Park. Two-story frame, il rooms, wisk lot fill life
two-story barn, fruit trees and flowers of all kinds, situ
ated on Madison-at. between Fifty-eights and fill
unith-site. Address B 84, Tribune office, or see owner or
mith-site. Address B 84, Tribune office, or see owner or

FOR SALE ONE ACRE ON WASHINGTON-ST.
east of West Pity-second. SNYDER & LER, 16
Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle. Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSaile.

POR SALE-2100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK
P. Ridge, 215 down and 25 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property is marked. IRA BROWN, 1st LaSaile-sts., Room 4. FOR SALE-NEW COTTAGE AND 4 ACRES LAND
at Hobart, 22 miles on Fort Wayne Railroad; price
5/75, \$100 down, balance \$5 monthly. J. G. EARLE,
owner, Room \$, 185 Monros-st.
FOR SALE-10 OR 26 ACRES ON THE LINE OF
the Baltimore \$4 Onto Railway. SNYDER & LEE.
14 Nixor Building, northeast corner Monros and La

Balle-18.

FOR SALE-I WILL SELL FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS
In locations especially adapted for subdivision. No money down. No mortgage to parties who can make ac-copiable paper. Address P. O. Box 288, Highland Park, FOR SALE 400 FRET FRONT IN EACH OF TWO C desirable located blocks in Hyde Park. A fine of cortunity for two or three persons to buy and improvingly, thus securing personal acquaintances for neighbors. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

DORN. CHAUK & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

L'OR SALE-119 FEET ON STONY ISLAND-AV.,
between Seventy-first and Seventy-second-sts.

CHACE & ABELL, 184 Doarborn-st.

LI OP-VARD FOR SALE, 20% ACRES LAND.

I House large, barn, bleeksmith slop, hop-bouse; price 13,500. Office days, Saurday and Monday. J. G. KARLE, owner, Room 3, 128 Monroe-st. COR SALE-BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILBOAD We offer area property on the line of this road. To Company is now engaged in laying its track, and it property we offer can be subdivided to advantage that of a ABELL is a Dearbora-4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE SHEPARDSON'S REAL ESTATE.
Lean, and Collection Agency, Room 13 Tribuns Build.
Chicago, Ill. Improved farms and unimproved fands sale in Central Illinois; terms casy; titles perfect ms to exchange for Chicago city property. Lauds in property bought and sold. All kinds of real estate with and and on companisation. Money to leas a continuous control of the co

WANTED-WE WANT SEVERAL SMALL IMo, or Michigan, in exchange for producing city. WILLISTON & GARLICK, I'll LaSalle-st. WANTED-A DWELLING HOUSE, WITH LOT 40 W to 50 feet front, east of Western-ar., between Madition of Harrisonsin., for each, Must be a baryain. Price not to exceed \$5,000, SCHRADER BROS., 91

BOARDING AND LODGING.

quired.

863 WEST MONROR-ST.—FRONT ROOM AND bedroom off, with board for gentleman and wife or two single gents; no other boarders; terms reasonable.

South Nice.

RAST TWELFTH-ST., NEAR THE LAKE—FIRSTclass board for ladies or gentlemen; \$4 to \$5 per week,
with use of piano.

Hotels.

DISHOP-COURT HOTEL, NOS. 507, 509, 511, 518,
and 515 West Madison-st., J. F. Pierson, Manager—
A first-class residence for parties remaining in the city a
few days or weeks; also conveniently located for those in
business in the city. Street cars and stage pass the door
every three minutes. Large sizy halls, clean rooms and
bods, with good table, make this a first-class home for all
its guests. Nevada Hotel, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroest; first-class board at very moderate rates; transions, \$3 per day.

FINANCIAL

A LIBERAL PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR A SMALL Room 6. Secuti Park taxes. JOHN B. STERWOOD, 70 State-st.
M. ONEY TO LOAN -82,000 AND 41,000 TO LOAN
on good real exate security. BARKER & WAIT,
150 Dearborn-st.
MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
dolph-st., near Clark. Established 184. doph-st., near Clark. Established ISA.

MONRY WANTED—PARTIES WISHING TO LEND
money on first-class real estate, address a LFRRD
L. SEWELL, Land and Loan Agent, Evanston, III.
MONRY TO LOAN ON REAL ENTATE IN OR
near Chicago. F. C. TAYLOR, 125 Clarket. MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 9 Fribane Building. AT WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 9 Telbune Building.

PARTIES IN GOOD CREDIT DESIRING LOANS
at 9 per cent in large or small sums, who will take
first mortgage by good men for portion, address F. O. Sox
Ed. Highiand Yark, Ill.

CHORT-TIME AND PURCHASE-MONEY MORTgage-paper bought and said. Loans negotiated. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 78 East Washington-st-

MISCELLANEOUS. A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUN.
A try readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner
by using one or more sections of Kelloggie Great Novapaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGIC, 79 Jackson-st.
A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE
bought as the nighest prices. J. A. DRIELSMA,
EVI South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. See South Clark et. Ordors by mail promptly attooded to.

TOR ADOPTION, A BOY BABY, 2 MONTHS OLD.

Reference required. Inquire at 52 Websahav.

WANTED-EVERY ONR TO KNOW, GOOD SINgle rooms affoc per day, at Louis House, 2 West Randolph et. Also, rooms by the week.

2-2-5 TO 850 A-DAY HAVE BEEN MADE BY OUR per agents the past week, solling our motary, self-heating flat-tron; nothing in the market ever sold like it; no fire required; no besting of rooms; runs for least per hour. Come see it and be convinced; 65, 85, and little it a commission daily order by our agents. 171 East Randolph et., Room 12.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED WITH \$5,000 CASH, BALance on time, if wanted, to take half interest in one
of the well-known Whimsayton coal nature; mines are
good condition, and can produce 150 to 200 tons per day,
which finds a ready sais in Chicaso and along the 60. \$4.
R. R.; no strike on basis or wages at this mine. Address, or call on, J. Q. A. RINO, Josiet, Ill.

PUR SALE-AT A BARGAIN-THE FURNITURE And lease of a lodge ball, situated mar the centre of the college ball, situated mar the centre of the college ball, situated mar the centre of the college ball, situated and the centre of t

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. FOR SALE - VERY CHEAP - AN EMPIRE PARLOR bed with bedising: also other hed and some furniture. Apply at 13 South Liner-st., Room E.

FOR SALE - THE FURNITURE CONTAINED IN grantoms, first floor, of brick house No. 154 North Market-st., for sale chappy, rent of rooms 515 per month, Andrew on the permiser.

FOR SALE.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, salary good. Address G, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS.
UNANTED—A SALESMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS.
Unifer sequalization, and familiar with the merchanteriors, processes, with real name and reference, Q 34, Tribune office.

WANTED-A FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTER
FOOD wages and steady employment. Address
RITTER & SHUFELT, Jolie, Ill.

WANTED BARBER AT 1167 BAST VAN BUREN-

Employment Agencies.
WANTED SAWMILL AND RAIFRUAD LABORore, also ceal miners. Apen or partirales to
CHRISTIAN & BING, I South Clarket., Room I, my

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPRESS MAN to act in a responsible connection with the Lumber-man's Carsette. None-but those of experience as report-ers and solictions need apply. H. S. DOW, Bay City, Mich. W'ANTED-MRN-CITY OR COUNTRY AGENTS make money solling the new articles. AMERICAN NOVESTY CO., 113 that Madison-st., Room 2. NOVELTY CO., III has an new articles. AMERICAN
WANTED MEN. WE HAVE THE EASIEST WAY
you ever saw to make money, and can show any hances
man how to make 20 a week on small capital. We want
to see or hear from men that know a good thing when they
see it: samples free. RAY & CO., Chicago, 164 flast tabdolph-st., Room 18. dolph-st., Room is.

WANTED—MEN WITH \$5 OR MORE, TO SELL the greatest novelties of the age and edge-tool sharponers. 156 Washington-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A FURST-CLASS BUGGY-WASHER, at T. LINGLE'S stable, 21 and 22 Sherman-st. W ANTED—No MEN TO WORK ON THE BALTImore & Ohio Railroad. Call at 13: East Harrisonst., between 1 and 8 o'slock Monday morning.
W ANTED—TWO BOYS: MUST KNOW HOW TO
set up pina. Bowling Rooms, 121 to 123 South Clark.

WANTED-A GOOD SECOND GIRL IMMEDIA ately; good wages and good home. Si West Wash WANTED-A WOMAN SECOND-COOK, BUNDLE washer, and scrub-girl at the ADAMS HOUSE, corner of Clark and Harrison-ets. WANTED-A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID AT WANTED -A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
in a tamily of two; Norwogian or Sweds preferred. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE too and Washington. WANTED GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE. WANTED-AN ACTIVE YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 18, to wash dishes and for other general light work to a first-class private boarding-house. Apply 48 23 and 38 Aberdeen 2

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF the laundry at the California Restaurant and Hotel,

Employment Agencies.

WANTED - GREMAN AND SOANDINAVIAN gbis for pristat families, hotales, issusfriae, eity and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 36 Milwaukos-av.

WANTED - 25 GRILL IN PRIVATE HOUSES AND boarding houses. Inquire as 725 State-at. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.
CITUATION WANTED—AS HARDWARE CLERK.
Cither in the city or country; have also good experience in grocery; speak and write fluently English, direction, and Nowegian; have good refurence. Address J W S, 528 Townsendest., Chicago. CITUATION WANTED A YOUNG MAN WITH today habits, wishes to learn the blacksmith's trade; has already acquired some experience of it. Address 127 Indiana-av. NW T.

Coachmen. leamsters. &c.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN WHO
understands Keeping horset, and is milling to make
nimself useful. Address N 24, Tribuae office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN Address QI I Tribune office at the state of the SITUATION WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT

anything homest; good references; terms reasonable.

Address X 66, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.
ITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL, TO ASSIST IN CITUATIONS WANTED IWO RESPECTABLE.

Justices wants place in a first-class private family.

Please call Monday and Tuesday (not Sunday), at 12

west Jackson-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and trotter. Call for two days at 17 Harmon-court; the best of city reference. post of city reference.

ITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN

A p-trate family or as housekeeper. Call for 2 days at
E State-st. MISS EMMA HARINGTON.

Employment Agents.
CITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OP
2 good Scandinavian and German belt can be supplied
at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukes-av. SITUATIONS WANTED FOR GREMAN, NORWE-gians and Swedish, at the Great Emporium, for help. 197 West Washington-st, MRS. BALKAM'S office.

TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

To EXCHANGE - LIMHURST - NEW, FIRSTclass 3-steep frame house, brick basement and cellars;
also blocks or lots for improved property in cky, town, or
country.

23.007; cash, 24,007; assume 24,009 incumbrance, for me,
23.007; cash, 24,007; assume 24,009 incumbrance, for me,
24.007; cash, 24,007; assume 24,009 incumbrance, for me,
proved property in Chicago.

A choice residence and farm property at Olifses, III.,
clear, 28,000; 100 face front in Ravouswood, clear; 28,000;
choice lot near Stocks-Yards, clear, 24,000; well-ascured
trus-towed note, first lien, 22,000, and some cash, all for
improved unineumbered property in Chicago.

Torty-eight Joiz, clear, being Black 8, Allen's Subdivision of N N N. Tractional 8, Sec. 24, 37, 14, for properry on North or West Side, good country property,
Section and buggies, or merchanchie.

Section of N N N. Tractional 8, Sec. 24, 37, 14, for properry on North or West Side, good country property,
Section and buggies, or merchanchie.

Two houses and several lots in Kankakes, III., and
house and lot in Quawka, III., all clear, 35,500, for improved property in Chicago; assume small incumbrance.

House, barn, and large lot. clear, in Danby, III.,
25,000, for house and lot in Calcago; assume small incumbrance.

Genora, III.—Good house and large choice lot, near

steamcars, between boulevards, South Side. J. L. MC-KREVER, 195 State-st., in bank.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE STORY AND BASE—ment brick house, with all modern improvements, in best residence locality south of Tremty-second-st., and a well-phyling, established business, requiring me feature, requiring me feature, and a well-phyling, catabilished business, requiring me feature, and a well-phyling, catabilished dry spoods or clother and the second states of the second states o TO EXCHANGE BEAL ESTATE I HAVE AT I Norwood Fark I number of choice bloogs or lots to exchange for improved, property in city, town, or country, S. E. WELLS, 139 Dearborn-et.

TO EXCHANGE—A PRODUCING CITY PROPERTY for a small farm valued at from \$2,000 to \$5,000.

WILLISTON & GARLICK, 171 LESSID-et.

TO EXCHANGE A GOOD STOCK PARM OF the acres in Lee County, Ill., for a business house and lot in Chicaco. A cata difference will be paid if measurery. SOHRADER BROS., 91 Madison-ct. HORSES AND CARBIAGES. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LANDAUS, CLAB-dences, top buggles, phaetom, side-bars, etc., at pury low figures, at 156 West Washington-si. B. F. MUEPHY'S CO. A ceroes, top buggies, phaetons, side-bars, etc., at your low figures, as 150 West Washington-et. B. F. MUNPHT'S CO.

A LIBRRAL ADVANCE MADE ON HORSES, Acarriagos, and harnoss left on sale at Weston & Co. acutton roceans, less fast Washington-et. Auretion Transdays and Fridays at 10 a.m.

A T. S. AND 48 MONROE-ST., CARRIAGES, BUO-Arics, phaetons, etc., at greatly redimed tolerat thiosaph August. G. L. BERDLEY, opposite Palmer House.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — THREE FIRST-CLASS, Inghi two-hoese spring wagness scerify new, and new by painted. Just the thing for the cyster business. See the second prescription.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED I stock of carriages, saved from the fire, at greatly reduced prices. Now. in to 18 Last Washington-et., new Michigan av. Factory bill South State-of. FERMOVER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO TEA CO.'S LIGHT 3- spring top delivery wagne, Oall at E Bits Island-av.

FOR SALE—HERAP FOR CASH—OR WILL EX-change for coal—new side-spring baggi. Inquirie, as 125 North Wellis-st.

FOR SALE—HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, that were saved from the fire, for less than coat to make, and the stock at the coat of th

DIANOS AND ORGANS TO BENT AND FOR SALE.
E4 State-st., near Van Eures.

H

don't know that you will see all of them; but

height, with the suspicion that after all he may not see all of the Board of Trade? We trust

the Board will see to it that the whole 1,700 are

appearance. We have omitted one more curiosity which the Mayor announced was on exhibition: "The Common Council of our city are the Legis-

lature of our city. They are the parties who

conduct the affairs of our city, as far as improve

pents and everything of that kind are concerned.

and they hold the purse-strings." It will be

in unrolling this part of the picture, and herein

he has displayed eminent good sense. No one

could have touched upon this delicate subject

rith more thoughtfulness and discretion. He

nakes no allusions to the new Court-House and

other jobs. He only says neatly, briefly, and

poticy and operations of the Common Council.

We are glad Lord Defferin does not know the

details,-how they hold the purse-strings, what

Lord Dufferin will spend to-day and to-mo

row in looking at the the curiosities which the

Mayor has so flamboyantly catalogued. He will

ee the water-works, "if he has the opportuni

ty." He will see the \$15,000,000 dry-goods

ouses, and other business on the same scale

if it is convenient to do so;" and he will see

the 1 700 members of the Board of Trade, if a

of them are there when he calls ; and, after he has

seen all the curiosities, we haven't the slightest

doubt that he will consider the Mayor of Chica-

purse-strings they hold, what is in the purse, and

tenderly: "They hold the purse-strings."

these five words he has summed up the fin

ow it got there.

observed that the Mayor goes slow and carefully

present to-day when Lord Dufferin puts in his

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

ivered, Sunday excepted 26 cents per watered, Sunday included, 30 cents per watered, Bunday included, 30 cents per water Badison and Daniel Company,

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS. M'VICKER'S THEATRE Madison street, bet

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Halsted street, between Mad

HOOLEY'S THRATRE-Randolph street, Clark and LaSalle. The Great Adelphi Compa-trelay, Farce, and Variety.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

GARDEN CITY LODGE, No. 141, A. F. & A. M.— The mombers of Garden City Lodge are hereby notline to mest at their hodge-room, Oriental Hall, at 19:3 velock hastp, on Tusaday, Aug. 18, for the purpose of stitending the funeral of our late brother, Henry Luetke Puneral by carriage to Waldheim Park. Brethren of sis-ter lodges fraternally invited to attend. A. C. GLEASON, W. M.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, August 17, 1874.

It must have been hard for Lord Dufferin to be parted from Mayor Colvin and the Aldermer

The Rev. Dr. Dandy will be startling the world one of these days by saying that he will "step down and out," if such a course is necessary to the wounded happiness of Brother Thomas and the rest of them.

nissioner Jones will doubtless make a note of it, that the newspaper which had devoted perhaps twenty columns to proving him a thief, could find room only for the concluding paragraph of his defense.

Every four years the Methodist General Conference elects editors for the official organs of the Church So Dr Edwards must make the most of his opportunities while the lamp holds out to burn. There is every reason to believe that the one-term principle will be applied in his case with hearty good-will.

One of the most persistent inflationists in the country is the gentleman who fills the "Currency" column of the Detroit Free Press. His or, unlike that of other inflationists in the West has the merit of being designed. The mide-splitting jokes of the official organs are nitered as grave dissertations in political economy, but the Detroit man pretends to be no iser than he is.

Of course some lecturing must come out of the Beecher scandal. Moulton is said by one of his friends to be an inexperienced writer, so he is out of the question; but the people may turn for consolation to the two persons chiefly conserned. They can lecture; though, when the truth is known, one of them will have trouble in renting respectable audience-rooms.

ington Road, in his dealings with the at Washington, has encouraged the fficials of several other roads to demand addinal pay for drawing the postal-cars. The sequences. Just now the railroads have rew ands among the people. There is only a sense of justice and magnanimity to interfere on their shalf, and this state of mind does not prevail in the West this year.

Mr. Beecher's statement has had little effect on trial. Those papers which defended him before, still defend him; those which inclined owards Tilton, and those which endeavored to sain neutral, are unchanged. The only New York papers which have been willing to concede that Mr. Beechor's guilt may possibly established, are the Herald and Times: and it is noteworthy that these journals are not by any means convinced by the statement that he is innocent. It is a very significant circumstance that the statement ha produced so small an effect, one way or the ther, upon public opinion. It seems to have rown everybody into suspense, and to have sutgested a general cry of "What next?"

A very pretty revelation of the principle which govern the average religious newspaper has been made in the course of the Beecher investigation. There were several of them in New York standing on perilous ground, and all afraid of being "knocked higher than a kite." along with Mr. Beecher and the "Life of Christ." The managers of such moral institutions might reasonably be expected to sink the shop rather than suppress the truth; but, as a matter of fact, they accepted the latter horn of the ma with great alacrity. All this is very sad; almost as sad as the course purs ued by the religious papers in Chicago, which have insured their own existence by surrendering their advertising columns to quack doctors and Cheap

After all, it may be that the sword of "Gideon" s mightier than his pen. It is a toss-up beween the two. Neither has been displayed to good advantage, because neither has been exed exclusively in its proper field. "Gideon' se often as not stabs with his pen and writes with his sword. He murders purity, propriety, and ate man. It was "Gideon" who hastened son " again who wrote in dead earnest lous paragraph about Lismahago and reet, which has been copied in the funny all over the land.

go produce markets were irregular with more doing in grain. Mess was quiet, and 40c per bri lower for cash. 23.37%, and firm for the year, at 5@16.80. Lard was in fair demand, and per 100 he higher on seller the year, closing were dull and easier, at 8%@8%c for shoulders, nee were less active and firm, at 97c per and unchanged. Wheat was more acthanged, closing at \$1.04 cash, the month, and \$995e for Septem-

and steady, at 72c. Barley was active and weak, closing at 92c seiler September. Hogs were fairly active, and sales were reported at \$5.25@ 8.25. Cattle were quiet and steady. Sheep were

in fair demand, at \$3.00@5.00.

A meeting of citizens in the Seventh and Eighth Wards was held yesterday, at which there was some flaming talk in opposition to the proposed extension of the fire-limits. Most of those present could not buy a bundle of lath if the fire ordinance were repealed to-morrow, and of the emainder, many already have houses built. Probably not one man in the meeting regarded the fire-ordinance as a personal grievance The agitation was for the benefit of some few Communists, who got an opportunity to speak. The sentiment of the meeting was purely Communistic being in effect that the endangering of rich men's property by the building of poor men's dwellings is in the nature of compen for an unnatural inequality in condition.

The following card was addressed to the New York Associated Press by "Gath," and printed in the New York Tribune of Friday last:

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1874.

My talk with Mr. Moulton was held last Saturday not Sunday morning, at 11 or 12 o'clock. Errors may have crept into the telegraphic transmission. The interview was as printed, several things being left out other burnt-offering to Beecher.

Geo. Alfred Townsend,

Mr. Townsend went to New York under in structions to elicit facts: and as vet, in spite of the abuse heaped upon him for accomplishing for THE TRIBUNE what other newspapers failed to accomplish, we have seen nothing which would indicate that he had violated his instruc-

Sermons in commemoration of the life and services of the late Bishop Whitehouse were preached at most of the Episcopal churches in this city yesterday. We have been at some pains to give the substance of the most significant ones in our columns this morning. At the Cathedral, singularly enough, no allusion was made to the event which above all others was in the minds of those present, but instead, a discourse on the Judgment was delivered. The theme was not inhappily chosen for the occasion. The Rev. Dr. De Koven, of Racine College, preached the sermon at St. James Church; and Mr. Meiville W. Fuller, in the absence of the Rector, made some appropriate remarks to the congregation of St. Mark's. Drs. Powers, Locke, and Sullivan occupied their own pulpits. Taken altogether, the sermons and parts of sermons published in our columns constitute a valuable contribution to the history of the diocese, and will for this reason be highly acceptable to churchmen in all parts of the State.

The French bave a commendable way of dealng with swindling managers of joint-stock companies. Mer Collet-Meygret and Loualt recently started the Markets and Slaughter-House Company of Naples. They had a capital of 6,000,000 france, divided into 12,000 shares of 500 france each. In June: 1871, the two mana gers mentioned above made up an erroneous balnce-sheet, and at the general meeting of the Company in November of the same year declared that the Company had a surplus of 2,000. 000 francs in order to pay current expenses and the interest due on the mortgage-bonds which had been issued to the public. An examination ever, that, instead of having a surplus of 2,000,-000 francs, there was a deficiency of more than 5,000,000 fraces. Instead of considering this a smart operation or allowing the swindlers to condemned to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs each. "They do these things better in France."

The Atlanta (Ga.) Herald appounces that Toombe, the anti-war Senator from that State, has refused an election to Congress. He thus expressed his refusal :

I hate the Government of the United States, and would give my life to overthrow it. Hence, sir, as a entleman, I could not accept office in its service. It's question of honor with me. I hate the Gove en who are at present in Congress.

He served in Congress twenty-five years and proposes to stand on that record. His record in the two Houses may be of a character to please him, but, to the majority of mankind, it is not very creditable. He was principally remarkable as a ranting, roaring, bullying demagogue, who never originated a measure of practical value ; bad no tastes for business or work ; was eminently disgusting and offensive in debate; was supercilious towards others, and was regarded in return with contempt. If his return to Congress was to have the effect of adding more of that kind to his record, he does well to stay at home.

Jasper D. Ward, kepresentative in Congress from the West Division of Chicago, was one o the special Congressional Committee appointed to investigate Arkansas affairs. He went or that service several weeks ago, and his return to this city was askby a reporter of the Inter-Ocean for a candid opinion of the situation in Arkansas. The interview as published represented Mr. Ward as being convinced of the general holiness of the Republican cause. By some accident a copy of the Inter-Ocean penetrated to Arkansas, and the interview referred to was widely commented on. One gentleman chose to suspect the newspaper-reporter of tergiversation, Then it came out that a part of the interview in which the strong arguments for the Democratic side had been stated was suppressed by the editor of the Inter-Ocean. It is a remark pertinent to this transaction that the "cardinal declaration" of the Inter-Ocean is "Independ ent in nothing;" when, if the truth were known, that journal is quite independent of facts that conflict with the supposed interests of the party.

While all other parts of the county are com laining of dull business and financial embarrassnent, California seems to be on the high road to prosperity and wealth. The San Francisco
Bulletin gives as a careful estimate of the wealth created this year from agriculture the following agures: Cereals, \$50,000,000; hay, wool, wine, ruit, and dairy, \$18,000,000; mis tems, \$3,000,000; total, \$71,000,000. The pronet of the mines will be about \$20,000,000, and of lumbering and manufacturing, \$10,000,000; naking a total of \$101,000,000, to which must be

It is but fair to remember that Mr. Beecher has constantly had an advantage, and that Mr. Tilton has constantly been at a disadvantage, in the controversy between them. It is not necessary to enter into the details of their relations to each other and to the public in order to prove this. It only need be recalled that when Mr. Tilton made his sworn statement before the Investigating Committee, it was popjected to the most critical and searching examination. The people of this felt like resenting the association such charges with the name of Henry Ward Beecher. On the other hand, Mr. Beecher's unsworn statement before the sam Committee, though delayed six weeks and made up after the prosecution seemed to have exhausted its resources, has been received with something like a full return of the old confidence in Mr. Beecher's honor. The reception of the two statements shows a very general feeling on all sides that it was only necessary for Mr. Beecher to speak in order to clear himself. But it is not well, and certainly not just, to give way to such unbounded confidence as this. It savors too much of superstition and idolatry. And, even if such a feeling might be enouraged for the benefit of Mr. Beecher, hould not be permitted to force Mr. Tilton under the wheels of the Juggernaut. It would b strange indeed if Mr. Beecher, with all his ability, the carefulness of his preparation, the astuteness of his counsel, the steadfastness of his friends, and with full knowledge of his accuser's case, should not be able to make a statement that would commend itself as plansible But it would be illogical and unjust to copolude on that account, that it is final. It has its weat

1. The Theory of Blackmail.-Though no stated in so many words, Mr. Beecher charges Moulton and Titon with blackmailing him,the former with having demanded \$7,000 the latter with having shared it. It is not easy to believe that Moulton was a blackmailer on his own account, since he is a man of private fortune and prominer business connection. Even if he were a knave the sum of \$7,000 could scarcely tempt a man of his position and means to throw himself away in so low a business. As to Tilton, Mr. Beecher adduces no evidence that he received one dollar of this money; on the other hand, Mr. Tiltor declined to entertain a proposition that he should take money to go to Europe with his family, as Mr. Carpenter can testify. But, if Mr. Beecher was blackmailed, why did he submit to it? Certainly not because he advised Mrs. Tilton to leave her husband, and he himself says that he had not heard a this time of the charge of adultery. If there has been any blackmailing, it unquestionably weakens the evidence of the man who has practiced it: but it likewise leaves a stain on Mr Beecher's reputation which his best friends will

wish might be blotted out. 2. Mr. Beecher's Confidence in Moulton .- A remarkable and as yet unexplained inconsistency apparent in Mr. Beecher's relations to Mr. foulton. He states that he first met Moulton in Page's studio when he was sitting for his picture in 1868. There could have been no intimacy between them for two years after, for he also states that he had never entered Moulton's house until the night when he went there to meet Tilton, and saw Mrs. Tilton's "confession." The very next day after Mr. Beecher's first visit to Mouiton's house, Moulton visits Beecher, and, at the point of the pistol, as Beecher says, demands the reantation which Beecher had meanwhile secured from Mrs. Tilton. From this very the best and truest friend he had on earth, confiding in him as he would have confided in no other, and revealing to him the innermost depths of his sorrow and gladness. We have Mr. Beecher's word for all this, and must conclude then, if we admit Mr. Beecher to be consistent that the best way to secure his friendship and confidence is to approach him with a loaded revolver, and as the special friend of the man

amination that he is unable to explain many of his extravagant expressions of remorse and de spair, and says that this is all a muddle to him. The only characteristic which be cites as likely to account for these expression is a tendency to hypochondria which he claim to have inherited from his father and grand father. We submit it as strange that this constitutional tendency should never have been discovered by his most intimate friends. Mr. Beecher has been in public life about forty years, has been as successful a man as any other of his time, and has the distinctive reputation of being cheerful and jolly at all times and under all circumstances. Even since Mr. Tilton's charges have been made public, Mr Beecher has been represented as full of life and fun, laughing and joking among his friends as was his former custom. It is worthy of note, therefore, that the hypochondriacal tendency has never been

3. Hereditary Hypochondria .-- Mr. Beacher re

iterates throughout his statement and cross-ex-

from whom he has most to fear.

revealed to any one except Moulton, and then only concerning Mr. Beecher's relations with the Tilton family. 4. The Tripartite Agreement.-Mr. Beecher's reference to the agreement signed by Tilton, Bowen, and himself is exceedingly vague. He leaves the impression that Bowen at no time sympathized with Tilton in his complaints against Mr. Beecher, and that when Bowen brough the Tilton note demanding that Mr. Beecher should vacate the pulpit, he (Bowen) was igno rant of its contents. As soon as he learned what the note contained, he repudiated all sympathy with it, and decided to discharge Mr. Tilton from his two papers. Now, if Mr. Rower had never joined in any of the slanders against Mr. Beecher, why was it necessary that he should be a party to any agreement not to slander him? On the hypothesis that Bowen had written a letter charging Beecher with criminality similar to that which Tilton now charges upon him, Bowen's presence in this matter is reasonable; on Mr. Beecher's statement, it seems to be unreasonable. It is said that Moulton now holds this Bowen letter among the other documents alleged to be in existence and not to have been produced.

5. Mr. Beecher's Health .- Mr. Beecher explains his having said that he did not expect to be alive many days by the assertion that he frequently went into the pulpit with the conviction that he would not live through the services, and that he was under a constant apprehension of a sudden death. Yet Mr. Beecher, in concluding his testi-mony before the Committee, confidently ex-

pression that he was so intimate with Mrs. Tiltor as her letters to her absent husband would in dicate. He admits in one place that he had heard that Mrs. Tilton was very much in love with him; yet, knowing that, it would seem from Mrs. Tilton's letters to her husbanu that Mr. Beecher was in the habit of visiting her in her husband's absence, taking walks with her, carry ing her flowers, etc. If Mr. Beecher had an intimation of Mrs. Tilton's ardent affection for him, would it not have been his part as a pastor

to keep away from her? 7. The Apology.-It is difficult to understand that any man, charged even with having made improper proposals to another man's wife, should communicate an apology or explanation to a mutual friend, allow the latter to make memoranda of what he was to say, and give it his own indorsement by signing his name to a foot-note, setting forth that this was committed in confidence to the mutual friend, and yet not so much as read it.

8. Moulton's Reserved Evidence.-A strong point in Mr. Beecher's statement is the confidence with which he calls upon Moulton to produce what evidence he has, though it is not stronger than Mr. Tilton's present solici that Moulton should do this very thing. In "Gath's" interview with Moulton, printed in THE TRIBUNE of last Monday, Moulton was represented as saying that he had possession of several letters of assignation between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, the text of two of which was given, one from Mr. Beecher and one from Mrs. Tilton. This interview with Moulton occurred Saturday, Aug. 8, and at a time when he still intended to present to the Committee his suppress ed statement. If he told our correspon these things, and he has made no denial of it, it was merely an anticipation of what he inten ed to tell the Committee. In view of this partial revelation of Moulton's documentary evidence, Mr. Beecher's statement cannot be accepted as final in the case. Mr. Moulton must speak one way or the other.

POLICE AND PIRTOIS. The local columns of THE TRIBUNE yesterday entained two items which suggest a radical re form in the discipline of the police force. A lady in the Rock Island Depot had her pocket picked, and discovered the secundrel in the act She called for help, and he fied through the depot, pursued by the crowd, -among them a policeman, who, when he saw that there was a fair prospect of the escape of the pickpocket, draw his pistol and fired at him, but failed to hit him At an early hour on Saturday morning, a police man observed a burglar coming out of a hou on Watash avenue. To make good his escape, the burglar fired at the policeman, and the policeman returned the compliment, of course without hitting him, and the fellow got away. The same burglar subsequently entered another house, but was scared away by another policeman who fired three times at him without hitting him. This is the old, old story, published i almost every issue of the daily press, of the citypolicemen firing at burglars and never hitting them. What are pistols given to policemen if they cannot hit anything with them? It is time that something was done which will secure at least one good aim to our police force. As marksmen, they are beneath contempt. The shooting of a dog in the streets by a policema endangers the lives of the whole neighborhe Now, before any more wild and random shooting is done, the Police Commissioners should take prompt steps to perfect the discipline of the force in this direction, or else take pistols away from the men. Let them be put under daily practice in some safe place, and if, at the end of a month's time, any of them are found unable to bet In all future additions to the force, let it be understood as an imperative condition of acceptance that the candidate shall understand the use of a pistol, and be a good marksman. Of course the pistol is to be used only in case of

the thief who deserves it.

THE NAVOR'S COMPLIMENTS

emarkable speech in its way, and must have

mpressed Lord Dufferin with a profound sense

of the grandeur of Chicago. The Mayor in-

formed " His Excellency " that we have a Board

of Public Works, and a Board of Police, and a

Board of Health, and a Board of Education, and,

as every other city on the face of the civilized

globe has the same Boards. Lord Dufferin must

have received the announcement with open

eves : and, undoubtedly when he writes another

book on " Cruising in High Latitudes," will in-

orporate these facts in it, not omitting to com-

pliment the Board of Police on the fact that

they protect the life and property of our

people while they are asleep,"-a fact not

enerally known in Chicago. Furthermore, the

Mayor informed Lord Dufferin that we have

water-works and a tunnel. "We think it is a

grand improvement," says the Mayor, "and

such you will also say it is, if you have the op-

portunity of seeing it." We sincerely hope that

he will have the chance of seeing it, that we

may know if Lord Dufferin really says it is. It

would be cruel, after raising Lord D.'s expects

tions so high, not to show him the tunnel

Naturally enough, the Mayor could not omit

some allusion to the great conflagration, and as

he had read up the glowing accounts of the

local savants who had described it he informed

Lord Dufferin that, not sithstanding the great

many fine, large business houses, eixty banks

business houses that sell \$15,000,000 of dry

goods per annum, and all classes of trade in pro-

portion. Having made this announce

ment, again comes the gloomy sus

picion that Lord Dufferin may not see them

We shall be glad to show you these houses if it

is convenient to do so." Of course it is con-

enient to do so. It would be little less than

corish, after having tempted Lord Dufferi

with such a magnificent description, not to show

him the picture. Again says the Mayor, warm

ing up with his speech : "We have a Board of

fire, we have a great city, a House of Correct

not surrender; so, on the 25th of July, his bondsmen, seventeen in number, formally gave notice of their withdrawal as securities on his official bonds. In this predicament he obtained a extreme necessity; but when it is used it should new bond, which was presented to the Board of be used with effect. If there is danger that Supervisors. They, after examining the same, burglar may escape unless stopped with a pistol declared it to be insufficient. They then debullet, it is justifiable to put a ballet into him clared the office of County Treasurer vacant, n some locality which will impede his progress. and the County Clerk has issued a call for a If it should bappen to kill him, so much th special election to fill the vacancy. worse for the burglar. There is nothing which The Republican papers are making a great would stamp out burglary so completely as a fer noise over this matter, and point to it as proof lead burglars, or the knowledge that the police of what comes from leaving the regular party force is armed, and liable to use its arms with The action in this case is highly creditable and effect. At present, the fact that a policeman honorable to the farmers of Ford County. They carries a pistol is not alarming to any but innoent people, who are more liable to be shot than Mayor Colvin has made his maiden speech to live Lord and a live Countess. It was a very

have shown that, this officer having proved false to his pledges, they are equal to the task of applying a remedy. They have set the example of what the people of every county ought to do with every official who gets elected under pretense of reform and economy, and then grabs a the Public Treasury. We have no doubt that the salary accepted by Mr. Kilgore was all too small but then, when he found this to be the case, his duty was to resign. He could not honorably re tain the office, and grab from the County Treas ury extra pay. The claim for compensation as · Collector " is too weak to be entitled to respect It is a shallow after-thought, on a pa with the "back-pay" business, but, unlike that, without the semblance of legal authority Over in Tazewell County there is precisely a similar case, except that the Treasurer is a Republi can. Now, have the Republicans of that county courage and honesty enough to apply to that officer the discipline enforced by the Farmers'

MRS. HOOKER AND HER BROTHER. A letter of Edward Beecher, brother of Henr Ward Beecher, dated Brooklyn, Dec. 16, 1872, and recently published, is of interest in connection with those of G. H. Beecher to the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, on account of the light they throw on the "Mrs. Hooker feature of the scandal." They show that Mrs. Hooker did actually celleve in Mr. Beecher's guilt, and that she did contemplate invading her brother's pulpit, and eceiving his confession from him before his congregation. Her ground for her belief of Mr. her's adultery with Mrs. Tilton was the Mrs. Woodhull, Mrs. Stanton, and Miss Anthony had testified to it. She must have found the evidence of these three persons sufficient to conrince her of the truth of the scandalous reports that were current concerning Beecher. It s not likely that the mere unsupported assertions of these women would have produced that ffect on her. If Miss Anthony had told her of the confession which Mrs. Tilton is said to have made to her of her criminal intimacy with Beecher, she had every reason to believe it ; and here is no reason to think that Mrs. Hooker was deranged to account for her action. It is only cossary to think that she had full faith in the necessity and efficacy of confession. She be-

city can boast of, and they number 1,700. I she had an idea that if he confessed before his have been pardoned; may, that it was his dut when you do see them you will find a set of to so confess, and necessary to have forgiveness in order to have any further usefulness. Sh Why does the Mayor continually envelop Lord Dufferin with this wet blanket? Why dash his asked Beecher whether he was guilty. Beecher expectations, after raising them to such a assumed that she was insane on the subject, and her a letter to calm her and induce her to go home. So says Mr. George H. Beecher in his com-munication to the Brooklyn Eagle. But in the letter Beecher wrote he neither acknowledged nor denied his guilt. It is not a little strange that Mr. Beecher should not have denied to his siste having had any criminal relation with Mrs. Tilton, especially as such a denial would have been the most effectual means of producing the effect on her he desired, viz. : quieting her. That Mrs. Hooker's action was dictated by her faith in the efficacy of confession is established by the letter of her brother Edward, referred to above. He writes that, in an interview with him, she induce Henry to confess his sin as a means of his salvation. Edward assures her that, if Henry was guilty, confession will not save him, and prophesies that, unless innocent, he will fall like Lucifer; that his own people will not forgive him : and that the Church universal will not forgive him. Mrs. Hooker's efforts to bring her brother to confession, taker ction with the fact that she had heard of his ain through Miss Anthony, and with the further facts that Mrs. Stanton and Col. Anthony say that Miss Anthony had a confession from Mrs. Tilton's own lips, and that Miss Anthon did not deny this, are among the things that

statement as final and conclusive.

go the greatest curiosity of them all. PACKARD AND PINCHBACK The breach between Packard and Pinchba ouisiana, is wider than ever. On Aug. there was a great meeting at the State-House New Orleans. The meeting was the largest tha had ever taken place on a similar occasion in the State of Louisians. The appearances at that gathering all pointed in one direction,-that the ight between Packard and Pinchback would be entinued for an indefinite period of time. Packard claimed a majority. But it could not be letermined whether he or Pinchback had the onderance. At the caucus held on the night f the 5th inst., the two factions were conronted. The leaders were all there. There vere Kellogg, and Packard, and West, and Pinchack. The meeting was anything but a mutual imiration society. Pinchback said that Kelloge was a traitor, to prove which charge he produced nd read sundry letters written by said Keilogg Morton. It appeared from these letters that, or the preservation of the Government, it was ecessary to keep Pinchback out of the Senate. Pinchback further showed how Kellogg urged Morton to oppose the impeachment of Durell; low he had said that, if Durell was impeached. e would squeal ; how he worked for the over hrow of the negro, etc., etc. Pinchback abused ing our expenses as we go. Packard, and Packard abused Pinchback. Such There is but one way for a mur ras the grand result of the grand caucus; and Packard and Pinchback are wider apart than

DISCIPLINING OFFICERS. In 1873 the people of Ford County, Illinois elected Mr. J. D. Kilgore, a "Farmer," to the ffice of County Treasurer, he offering to do all the duty for \$700 salary a year. After his elec-tion he found the salary woolly inadequate, and therefore credited himself with the legal fees nd commissions. There was an indignant protest from the public, but Mr. Kilgore persisted n demanding, in addition to his salary and althere being no such office as Collector, he would turned in, in lieu of cash, from a half to a million and a half of dollars in tax

to be paid out of the tax-levy of 1873-'74; and, as even if the whole levy was collected. paid, and it can only be paid by revenue collect ed from taxation. Shall we attack it now, or shall we wait until it has become so large that we will be brought to a stand-still? party in Ford County?

will deter people from accepting Mr. Beecher's

OUR MUNICIPAL FINANCES

The City of Chicago is governed by a charter which, in itself, is a patchwork of legislation general and special, running over a period of nore than twenty years. To understand that charter, with its varied and inconsistent provisons, rendered more complicated by judicial de visions upon a variety of isolated questions, re quires not only a good legal mind but a cours special study. Our affairs are much embe assed by the fact that our political year begins December, our municipal year in March, our appropriation year the first of July; our annual terest is payable in July and January, some of our taxes fail due in May, others in Novemer, and the rest at other dates. The great evil, lowever, is that the taxes levied for any one year are not collected until from three to six months after that year has expired: that the taxes out of which \$6,000,000 of appropriations for given year have to be paid, have no funds applicable for that purpose save the proseeds of a levy of \$5,500,000 made for the year revious; that we are always a year behind hand in our tax-levy; and that our appropris tions always exceed by from \$400,000 to \$600,000 year the money collected to defray them. So ong as the city was authorized to sell bonds and uild up a debt, these annual deficiencies were not noticed, as they were funded from time to time. But now this can no longer be done, and we must meet the plain and direct issue, of pay-

tion to pay its debts and its expenses, and that is to levy and collect a tax equal to its wants, and to expend no money on any object until the tax

The City Collector, on Aug. 24, will proby sale to collect the unpaid taxes on real estate This tax is that levied for the municipal year ending March \$1, 1874. In the office of the Comptroller there were at the beginning of this nunicipal year unpaid taxes of last and previous years, represented by certificates of purel at tax-sales, amounting in round numbers to half a million of dollars. Another half million of iollars had been improperly taken from the innenally large one of the year of the fire, had been accumulating. The city, to meet the demands for which this money was intended, has had to borrow on short loans, until now the city is carrying these deficiencies, defalcation, tax certificates, and unpaid taxes, at a high rate of nterest. At the tax-sale next Monday, and before that date, there will be considerable revenue collected in cash, but there will be

the appropriations are half a million greater than that tax-levy, there, must be a deficiency, During these several years the Common Council has had a full knowledge of this slip-shod condition of things, and "that it was getting worse; and yet not a man has had the course to propose to levy a tax of one or two mills annually to take up this accumulation of deficiencies and other odds and ends. How much the "floating debt" rspresenting these things amounts to, we do not know; but at the present rate, borrowing money at interest to pay current expenses, it cannot be very long before that floating debt will equal an ordinary annual tax-levy. That debt has to be

certificates. The appropriations for 1874-'75 have

The city charter needs to be expurgated of many absurdities; it needs to be harmonized. The municipal and political years ought to begin at the same date. Each year's expenditure ought to be borne out of the proceeds of the tax levied for that year. Then the appropriation and the tax-levy could be kept at the same amount, and we would avoid the annual deficles. But we must take up this accumulated unfunded debt, and pay it. That can only b

done by a lavy for that specific purpose. One other thing is needed. The law regulat ing tax-sales has been so blundered that no man can or will purchase delinquent property. The city, when it buys property at the tax-sale. must, in order to retain its lien, pay all other taxes State, county, and town-on that property. The owner of property sold for taxes cares very little how often it is sold, so long as the unpaid taxes are not a lien and no title can be obtained by the purchaser. This defect in the law has been notorious, and, with no less than twenty-eight stalwart statesmen representing this county in the Legislature, no remedial legis lation was ever obtained. With the failure of the tax-sale as a coercive means of collecting taxes the embarrassments of the city must become more and more complicated. Let us hope that some one of our seven legislative districts will elect at least one member to the Legislatur next winter who will have some knowledge our municipal affairs, and have intelligence and industry enough to address himself to ob

due largely to our fearful and w

we have made the acquaints we have made set of people who is lation of that town. We lation of that town we lation of the siderly that nearly all the into the barn and get many curses, they endeave Bailey's work, however, is in not given us a sketch of an ager, or Miss Bull, the mathese : Last March, Adam Cald York, deserted his wife " no of great atrocity," and carried away daughter. The bereaved mo and penniless, in search of her friends took up the case and furnish connsel. A week or so ago, she le missing infant had been placed in t at Danbury. With a friend she asylum, was invited to inspect the domin sow her baby, seized at and fied to the W House, followed by all the old man who their wives, the women who do not under stove-pipes, the laborers who was the hour, the young women who nonsense, the swains who are constantly interrupted in their love-making, the cdrunkards, and the hundred other Danburgrities, the pursuit headed by Miss Stokes kidnappers reached their hotel, and were wards arrested. Then came the poble Col. White, to the rescue, opposed by Danbury celebrity (name not given) of fensive manners; the Police Court the case tried, and everything black for mother and fries White was too much for Dan the prosecution; the ladies escaped departed with the baby without and Danbury was left wondering what happen next to disturb those peaceful custs which Mr. Bailey has photographed for the of the country. Meanwhile the mother appet to the New York courts for the legal custody

The violence which among unclusted ruf-fians in Missouri is bringing that State into a prominence not desired by its well-vishers, seems to belong of right to a certain class of Kentucky "gentlemen." A Kentucky shooting-affray among gentlemen is usually of the most cowardly character, such as the valgar low-born criminals of the rival State could not useed. We have noted from time to time the acts of chivalrie murder, beginning with the shooting of Meyers by Terrell in Constant Another one, worthy of the State, occurred to Louisville, the parties being, as usual, of eminence in the community."

Ten Brocke, a stock-raiser, and Gen.
Whittaker, were engaged in conversation the latter. A quarrel ensued, which resulted Mr. Ten Brocke's leaving his seat and going in another car. When he alighted at Point, Gen. Whittaker followed him and Point, Gen. Whittaker followed him and reasons the quarrel on the platform. Ten Broeks or dered the warrior away, when that here drew a pistol and fired twice at the former. Mr. Tu Broeks, though more than 60 years old, seeing that a close encounter alone would save his life, reashed on his opponent, who fired again without effect. The two grappled, and the "General." placing the muzzle of his revolver Ten Brocke's forehead, fired, and the dropped, apparently dead. Gen. W lice," according to the code of Kentucky honor, satisfied that he would come to no harm. It ap-Brocke's brain traveled round the skull without penetrating it, and came out near the back of the head. Whittaker has already killed two nen,—one in Shelbyville with a knife, and another in Frankfort with a pistol. The generated into a pleasant compo bandit, and bravo, no higher in the than the Lowery outlaw.

The violence which among uneduc

Professional dead-beats are so numero hey are being driven to the most extraord measures to accomplish their purposes latest of these is that of a German Jew Levy, who, desiring a free ride to New York from Illinois, surrenders himself to the Shr-iff of McLean County, Ill., as the murders of Nathan. He offers to go to New York withouts requisition. His statement of the partie the locality, the manner in which the was committed, and the general circumstances of the case, on being telegraphed to New York, were found utterly incorrect, and the stupid fractions. was discovered. This is not the first in that a man has desired a free pass over a rail-road on the ground that he was a murders. Daniel McFarland, it is said, saked the late James Fisk, Jr., for a similar courtesy, becau. he had shot A. D. Richardson. Fisk is reported to have kicked the applicant out of his office. Mr. Levy probably escaped the latter attention from the Sheriff.

Any one who reads the last nun Northwestern Christian Advocate will probaily liarly sensitive at the exposure of bad

NOTES AND OPINION.

eman John B. Hawley having b flang out and trod on by the Republicans of his own (Rock Island) county, Gen. Thomas J. Hon derson, of Princeton, looms into prominence a the man for the Republican nomination in the Sixth District.

--We observe in Eastern Rej

that Penton, of New York; Alex E. Mcc Pennsylvania; and Jim Scovel, of New Jers well-known supporters of Greeley in 1872-now in a position to have honors showered them by "the party they ought never to l

It took a Republican Convention in Alahan four days to nominate a negro for Congru-though Dick Busteed was present and large the job. Dick told the Convention that "In time had come when a black man, and the er the better, should be sent to Congress. is the (as yet) unbusted United States concerning whom there are some unsavery concerning whom there are some ments pigeon-holed in Congre-ee-rooms at Washington.

—Gov. Stearns (carpet-bagg aspires to the United States Sens

for the 26th of August Conversation basis of a call in Noble and The Macomb (Ill.) Journ paper edited by Senator B. R. that the call for the 20th of August Conversation of August Conv Never were the prospects now are for carrying the State policy and a liberal platform as 26th of August Convention. T policy and a liberal protein. To Sith of August Convention. To Committee has struck the prope be indorsed. A strong effort is ome quarters to modify the line diested by the Committee in the stly hope no modification will not such as some misguided frising. The war that is being mad mittees comes mainly from outside of their own affairs and let the I hnois alone. We hope to see a dy the State Convention that principles set forth by the Co such a platform we can go into twith the assurance that success Etheardsville (III.) Intelligencer.

—The platform as outlined in Sith of August Convention, is one; in fact, as good as by the C it possibly could be made; and the only one on which the Demote the various opposition elements, hope for success over the 50,000 jurity in the State to be overcom election.

We do not a believance of the Democratic Convention condition. parameter of these men to present a condition of the Democratic Convention conditions and the Democratic hands of the enemy, or that the to make it a "tail to the Gore If we did so understand and would oppose the "omnibus" our cotemporaries do; for we to Democratic platform, and hones our candidates. But what we do these, is a speedy end to the present process of the condition of the condition of the present platform and Etter cannot be thick enough to be acceptable to nois Democratis. We won't supp and demand that the State Conve a straight Democratic ticket and form that Democratic ticket and form that Democratic ticket and straight Democratic ticket; and get that, to withdraw from the Cumberland County (IU.) Democ-Lit would be interesting to ke Democratis in the county would uvote at all in case only Republican ent tickets were in the field. convinced that 2,000 Democrats in never go to the election! We he the matter well, and know posi-half our Democrats could unde stances be got to vote saything b Democratic ticket.—Levisioum (—We are for hard money.—We are party is for hard money. And we as soon as the interests of the co-mit; and that is the attitude of ti-party is for hard money. And we as soon as the interests of the co-mit; and that is the attitude of ti-party on that question.—Canion (—Constitutional currency, free rights, and personal liberty,—that eratic platform. Where is the views who cannot subscribe to it

views who cannot subscribe to it?

Times.

—Col. Richardson's unaccount opposition to the call for a State 6 source of great astonishment and his old Democratic friends. So fayot learned, there is nothing of a bitton at the bottom of his singuis probable the old veteran regards tooian doctrine as yet applicable and the financial necessities of the subject.—Carthage (III.) Democratic.

of the subject.—Cardiage (14.)
Democratics.
—Discoussing the vagaries of the [Richardson, et al.], who are unit they are not consulted; who want feit money and no debts paid, and Uncie Jo Ledlie's call, a particula Granger was asked what he though dering a moment, he replied: "It rone of my cows. She raises her tail hi and paws the ground, and makes mo any other critter on the farm, and a milk:"

Let the war-her people have no further use for suc Convention of Aug. 26 ought to / people of Illinois, brespective of ailliations, who do not wear Grant!—Rock Island (18.) Argus.

—Whatever may be the action of in the coming campaign, the Indicorm party can neither offer or acc promise. There are already three field, with the immediate prospect Lot us bring out our best men,—elected, will never betray our trust, stand a defeas without winking: le

stand a defeat without winking; I stood that we stand by our pri expect them to win; it not this year
so much the worse for the tax-ridde
oursed people, but no worse for o
for others, and we are sure of win
sooner or later.—Galena (IL.) Indu
—Just here it may be proper to
belief that the Independent party
an aliance with either of the old pe
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reform and honesty a mere by-word
ing the movement utterly unworthy
and if an alliance with either the I
Republican parties should be sou

and if an alliance with either the I Republican parties should be sour complished, there would be a most lution of the party—its integral unrouge in the camps they have deser (Ill.) Union Banner.

—We personally stood by the Rept as long as we could. We hurrahed we voted for Grant, and tried to or selves that the party was still able form in its own ranks. We left it because we have in it no hope for the prospect of ever making that party and the still able to the state of the stat party of truth and honor. It sunk in of monopolists, aristocrats, and this bade it farewell. We do not promis dependent party a speedy and o victory. It has yet a record to make yet be built up before it can become party, and that it will do in the years. In this county and in this made a good record, and we confide carry the county and district by a lail it we do not, we shall not lose cours the good fight of faith.—Watseks (I

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—I Over the Lake regions, falling bar partly cloudy weather, and over t

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS						
Hour of ob-	Barometer	Thermometer.	Humidity	Direction a force of win		
6:53 a. m. 11:18 a. m. 5:00 p. m. 3:33 p. m. 9:00 p. m.	30.05 30.00 29.98 29.98	71 80 78	43 49 59	S., gentle . S. E., fresh S. E., fresh . S., fresh		

In Boston this year there are 2.3 ral estate put up for sale for u Last year there were 2,031 properties and sold for this delinquency so the control of the sale ably greater than last ers say that the di

for the 26th of August Convention are adopted to basis of a call in Noble County, Ind. —The Macomb (Ill.) Journal, a Republican paper edited by Senator B. R. Hampton, notes that the call for the 26th of August Convention meets with a hearty response from most of the bemocratic papers of the State," and says: Democratic parts of the bemocracy are mak-face is one thing obvious, the Democracy are mak-ing a desperate effort to reorganize that party, not easy in this, but throughout all the States of the Book.

It would be well, even now, for the Equilican party to look over the past and carefully past the shoals and sandbars upon which that once posseful party has stranded.

Equilican party to look over the past and carefully a he shoals and sandbars upon which that once powerful party has stranded.

Never were the prospects better than they now are for carrying the State this fall, if a wise policy and a liberal platform are adopted in the 36th of August Convention. The State Central Committee has struck the proper key and should be indorsed. A strong effort is being made in some quarters to modify the line of policy as indicated by the Committee in the call. We earnestly hope no modification will be made, at least not such as some misguided friends are proposing. The war that is being made upon the Committee comes mainly from outsiders, who would confer a lasting favor if they would but attend to their own affairs and let the Democracy of Illinois alone. We hope to see a platform adopted by the State Convention that will embrace the principles set forth by the Committee. With such a platform we can go into the fall campaign with the assurance that success must follow.—

Ethardsville (Ill.) Intelligencer.

The platform, as outlined in the call of the 36th of August Convention, is certainly a good one; in fact, as good as by the Convention itself it possibly could be made; and, what is more, the only one on which the Democracy, aided by the various opposition elements, can reasonably hope for success over the 50,000 Republican majority in the State to be overcome at the ensuing election.

We do not understand that loss solicitation of these men to participate in the Democratic Convention conditions the sale and adhyerance of the Democratic party into the hands of the enemy, or that the call is intended to make it a "tail to the Gore and Etter kite." If we did so understand and apprehend, we would oppose the "omnibus" call as much as ar cotemporaries do; for we too want a purely Democratic platform, and honest Democrats for our candidates. But what we do want more than these, is a speedy end to the present era of official our upters and that the Call of the present era of official a

legal feats in a Mr. Sanda, of New Linds are briefly idwell, of New Linds are briefly idwell, of New Linds are briefly idwell, of New Linds are briefly dontha, wasried contha, wasried that the institution called at the continuous lates of the Mooster Linds are shown to the Mr. Stokes. The lates of the Mr. Stokes. The lates of the Mr. Stokes. The lates of the Mr. Stokes are shown to the Mr. Stokes are shown to

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nois Democrats. We won't support such men, and demand that the State Convention nominate a straight Democratic ticket and adopt a platform that Democratic all over the State can subscribe to. When our delegates reach Springfield we wish them to distinctly understand that they are instructed to vote for a straight Democratic ticket; and, if they can't get that, to withdraw from the Convention.—It would be interesting to know how many Democrats in the county would utterly refuse to vote at all in case only Republican and Independent tickets were in the field. We are firmly convinced that 2,000 Democrats in Fulton would never go to the election! We have canvassed the matter well, and know positively that not half our Democrats could under any circumstances be got to vote anything beside a straight Democratic ticket.—Levision (10.) Democrat.—We are for hard money,—the Democratic party is for hard money. And we want it just a soon as the interests of the country will permit; and that is the attitude of the, Democratic party is for hard money. And we want it just a soon as the interests of the country will permit; and that is the attitude of the, Democratic party is for hard money. And we want it just soon as the interests of the country will permit; and that is the attitude of the, Democratic party in that question.—Canton (IU.) Ledger.—Constitutional currency, free trade, States rights, and personal liberty,—that is the Democratic platform. Where is the man of liberal views who cannot subscribe to it?—Olney (IU.)

Times.

—Col. Richardson's unaccountable spasm of —Col. Richardson's unaccountable spasm of opposition to the call for a State Convention is a source of great astonishment and regret to all hiseld Democratic friends. So far as we have yet learned, there is nothing of a personal ambiton at the bottom of his singular course. It is probable the old veteran regards the Pendletonian doctrine as yet applicable to our times and the financial necessities of the country,—a fallacy quite clearly proven in recent discussions of the subject.—Carthage (Id.) Republican—Democratic.

so distribute a yet applicable to our times ad the sinancial necessities of the country—a filter quite clearly proven in recent discussions of the subject.—Carbage (ILL) Republican—a—becausing the vagaries of these war-horses filestarsoon, et al.], who are unhappy locause they are not consulted; who want more counter-fil money and no debts paid, and referring to likele Jo Ledlie's call, a particularly stiertive diager was asked what he thought of it. Promines a moment he replied: "I reminds me of seasof my cowes, shorances her tail higher, bellows any other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that my other critter on the farm, and she noise that the people of Illinois, irrespective of former patry alliant of the properties of farm, and the critter of the farm, and she does not she will all the people of Illinois, irrespective of former patry list Mar, was raised on Saturday and taken and the people of Illinois, irrespective of former patry is marty on the farm of the fa

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16 .- Probabilities-Over the Lake regions, falling barometer, rising temperature, southeast to southwest winds, tly cloudy weather, and over the Upper Lake region, occasional rain areas. Over the Upper listissuppit and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and the Northwest, winds veering to west and north, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas, followed by rising barometer and falling tem-perature.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Aug. 16. How of ob-devotion. 6:33 a. m. 30.08 68 64 S., gentle ... Clear. 11:38 a. m. 30.05 71 60 S. E., fresh. Clear. 5:09 p. m. 30.00 80 43 S. E., fresh. Clear. 5:09 p. m. 29.98 78 49 E., fresh. Clear. 5:09 p. m. 29.98 76 55 S., fresh. Clear. 10:18 p. m. 29.98 76 52 S., fresh. Clear.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Aug. 17-1 a. m. Station. Bar. Thr Wind, Rain Weather.

In Boston this year there are 2.350 pieces of ral estate put up for sale for unpaid taxes. Let year there were 2.031 properties condemned and sold for this delinquency, so that this sease there are 319 more, whilst the size of them is smersly larger and the aggregate delinquency undinably greater than last year. The Boston are papers say that the dutiness of business the excessive speculation in real estate are assessed of this increase.

FOREIGN.

The Bonapartist Candidate Successful in an Election to the

Important Meeting of the Adherents of the Bonapartist Dynasty.

Bradlaugh Addresses Fifty Thousand Miners in England.

Great Home-Rule Demonstrations in Scotland.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—An election to fill a vacancy in the Assembly was held in the Department of Calvados to-day. Partial returns indicate the

m the Assembly was held in the Department of Calvados to-day. Partial returns indicate the success of the Republican candidate by the following vote: Aubert, Republican, 4,700; Delaunay, Bonapartist, 2,154; Fontelle, Legitimist, 1,602.

Count Jarnac has been appointed Ambassador of France to the Court of St. James.

M. de Forsade Laroquette, an eminent statesman, died to-day, aged 54.

The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from Mme. Bazaine to Minister Chaband Latour, in which that lady declares that the first account of the Marshal's escape was substantially true. She says that she planned the affair herself, and had no accomplice except one of her relatives.

Paris, Aug. 17.—President MacMahon left Paris last night on a tour through Brittany.

Complete returns from Calvados show that the Bouapartist candidate for the Assembly was elected, having received 20,000 votes, the Republican candidate 15,000, and the Legitimist 5,000.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Daily News says that Marshal Bazaine has arrived at Spa, and M. Rouher has gonce to Chateau d'Arenemberg to consult with the Empress Eugenie.

GREAT BRITAIN.

[Heraid Special.]
LONDON, Aug. 16.—Fifty thousand miners as sembled yesterday on Durham race-course, and were addressed by Bradlaugh, McDonald, and were addressed by Bradlaugh, mcDonaud,
Lloyd Jones.
London, Aug. 16.—The King of Denmark
has arrived at Leith, from Iceland.
London, Aug. 16.—An immense Home-Rule
demonstration took place at Glasgow to-day.
The procession was a mile in length and 20,000
persons attended the mass-meeting. An equally
extensive meeting was held in Dungannon today.

day.
London, Aug. 15.—Base-ball—Bostons, 19;
Athletics, 8.

SPAIN.
LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Standard's special from Madrid reports that the Republican General Blanco has relieved Vittoria. He captured twenty cannon and several convoys from the Carlists, who retired to Estella. Gen. Zaballa has been recalled from the field to Madrid.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES. News Items Telegraphed to The Chicago Tribune.

At or about half-past 120 clock Saturday night, a fire mysteriously broke out in Samuel Maze's lumber-yard, in Peru, and, in spite of the combined efforts of the Peru and La Salle Fire Departments, destroyed between \$4,000 and \$5,000 worth of lumber; no insurance.

—The crops in Macoupin County and the adjoining counties are looking splendid. The corn crop will be excellent and will yield from 50 to 60 bushels per acre. The crop of wheat, which

A man named Casper Annacher, living near Walton, had some domestic trouble

A man named Casper Annacher, living near Walton, had some domestic trouble, which caused separation from his wife about three weeks ago. On Saturday he quarreled with his eident daughter, and got so angry as to throw a piece of iron, about 12 inches long, at her. The iron missed the girl, but struck another child of his, about 2 years old, crushing through the skull, and resulting in death in a short time.

Saturday evening, a young gentleman named Lamp was riding with Miss Leech, a short distance above Steubenville. The horse became frightened at a train of cars upon the track, and the engineer was unable to stop in time to prevent the collision. The lady was fatally injured, the horse killed, and the buggy demolished, but the gentleman escaped unbut.

—W. B. Hopkins, Superistendent of Public Instruction, died at his residence in Kokomo at 11 o'clock yesterday evening.

—W. B. Hopkins, Superistances of Augustinstruction, died at his residence in Kokomo at 11 o'clock yesterday evening.

MICHIGAN.

Pauline Christ, wife of Dr. Christ, of Grand Rapids, committed suicide on Sunday by swallowing strychnine. She left a letter stating that she was tired of life. No other cause was be assignated for the deed.

was tired of his. No other excitle, has filed a letter of the deed.

John T. Blois, of Jonesville, has filed a letter in the office of the Secretary of State, complaining that Mr. Lauman, in his "History of Michigan," took from Blois" "Michigan-Gazetteer," published in 1838, a great portion of the statistical information contained therein, without given

gan, "took from Blois" "Michigan-Gazetteer," published in 1838, a great portion of the statistical information contained therein, without giving the proper credit therefor.

—The report of the Michigan Commissioner of Insurance for 1873, relative to life-insurance companies, is just out. At the date of the last report, Aug. 12, 1873, there were forty-four life-insurance companies authorized to do business in Michigan. Of these, seven have withdrawn from the State, and no companies have been admitted during the year. The Commissioner save that in the thir seen years last past the people of the State have paid to life-insurance companies (mostly of other States) \$12.991,256.85, or nearly \$1,000,000 a year, while the companies have paid for death-losses and claims not \$500,000 per year; and he also says: "First, that, by reinsurances, as now practiced, great wrong was done to the policy-holders transferred, and also to the policy-holders of the company receiving the transfer. Second, that whenever it became advisable for the State to wind up a company, or desirable on the part of the company itself to close business, the policy-holders should be permitted to elect trustees for the proper prerate distribution of the effects to the lawful owners of the reserve."

—There was an immense crowd at the Seventh-Day Adventist Camp-informing at Battle Creek yesterday, probably 5,000 persons being present. The closing session of the General Conference toot place Saturday night. Elder J. N. Andrews was appointed General Missionary to Europe,

and a Tract and Missionary Society for the United States was fully organized, with the following officers: President, James White; Vice-President, George J. Butler; Treasurer. Benjamin Anten; Business Agent and Secretary. S. N. Haskell. Reports were read of the following approximate statistics of the General Conference: Conferences, 13; churches, 300; ordained ministers, 75; licentiates, 60; membership, s5,000; amount pledged to the Systematic Benevolence Fund, \$50,000.

s5,000; amount pledged to the Systematic Benevolence Fund, \$50,000.

Saturday night a fire, said to have caught from a candle in the hay, broke out in a large barn of the Jaquish House, near the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, in Madison. The barn was soon consumed, and also the frame part of the Jaquish House, the brick portion being saved. Charles Biederstadt's store, into which Martin Joachim had just moved a stock of groceries, was also burned. The firemen prevented further destruction. The loss will aggregate about \$6,500, nearly covered by insurance, most of the contents of the buildings being saved. This was the first fire there for many months.

—Gov. Taylor, Mr. Sloan, Assistant Attorney-General, and the State Geologist, Mr. Lapham, recently left Madison to go to Superior, to look into harbor matters, under a resolution of the last Legislature requesting the Governor to take measures to avert the injury to the Superior harbor from the canal and the dyke constructed, and to restore the harbor to its natural condition. A conference with Gov. Davis, of Minnesots, is expected, in order that, if possible, some arrangement may be made satisfactory both to Superior and Duluth.

—It appears likely that there will be trouble about the State printing. Mr. Bollins has signified his readiness to make a contract, and Secretary Doyle has been up into Dodge County, where Bollins lives, and Atty-Gen. Sloan, who is ill at home, has drawn up the papers, so that the honds are all right, etc. Meantime, Mr. Sholes has applied for an injunction against completing the contract with Bollins, and litigation and claims for damages probably will follow.

C. Mendenhall, of lowa City, while trying to board a moving train at Solon, on Saturday, fell, and had his foot so badly crushed that amputa-tion was necessary.

AGRICULTURAL. The Coming Fair of the Scott County

(Ia.) Agricultural Society.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 15.—The twenty-first annual fair of the Scott County Agricultural Society, to be held in this city Sept. 7 to 11, wil Society, to be held in this city Sept. 7 to 11, will be the grandest exhibition in every department ever known since its formation. Thirteen thousand dollars are offered in premiums, and open to the world. The several departments are already crowded with numerous entries in every class. Some of the most noted fiyers in the Union are on the books: also the most noted herds in New York, Ohio, Kentucky Illinoia, Missouri, and Southern Iowa are enrolled. Great and material changes are already in progress at the grounds. The several buildings are being improved, and some of them enlarged. The art and floyal halls are undergoing a change of arrangement which will greatly blease exhibitors, and heretofore they have been noted as the fivest buildings in the West for the purpose. Additions are being made to the cattle-sheds and sheep and swine stalls. The poultry-house, the most extensive yet built west of Ohio, must be lengthened, and there is general repairing and fitting-up of all other departments. Arrangements have been perfected for the better accommodation of visitors from abroad. Trains will be run on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, so as to give people on the line a chance to spend the day at the fair and return in the evening: branch trains arriving at 9, and the main line at 10:10 s. m.; both returning at 5:30 p. m. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific will run trains east, west, and southwest for the same purpose, and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis and be the grandest exhibition in every department

Chicago, Bock Island & Pacific will run trains east, west, and southwest for the same purpose, and the Rockford, Bock Island & St. Louis and Western Union Roads will do likewise. The Society will, as for years heretofore, pay in full every premium.

CASUALTIES.

Drowned.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 16.-Col. S. S. [Fisher and son, of Cincinnati, who were en route to Havre de Grace by water, having embarked in a small iron boat, at Elmira, N. Y., while passing through Conewago Rapids, about 14 miles below Harrisburg. on Friday afternoon, were drowned. The body of the father was found below the rapids to-day and is in charge of a relative at York, Pa. That of the son has not been recov-

York, Pa. That of the son has been been deed.

Late indications are that Col. Fisher was killed instantly by a blow on the head, and it is supposed that he attempted to boat over the fals. He was 42 years old, and has been here Talls. He was 42 years old, and has been here about twenty years. In 1869 he was appointed Commissioner of Patents, and resigned after two years' service. He was an eminent lawyer in patent cases, and a man whose high mental endowments and professional ability were only excelled by his superior moral and sound personal qualities.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The absence of the Iowa Railroad Commissioners from the Convention of Railroad Com-missioners held at Dubuque three or four days ago, has been commented upon by nearly ail the papers in the West, and various reasons were ago, has been commented upon by nearly all the papers in the West, and various reasons were assigned for their non-attendance. Some reasoned that lows was sick of the law, and would have nothing more to do with it, while others thought the Commissioners remained at home, not having had enough time to get fully acquainted with the workings of the new law, and were, therefore, not able to take part in a discussion as to what was best to be done to obtain unanimity between the Commissioners of the various States; still others insisted that very serious difficulties had arisen between the various Commissioners, and that, therefore, they remained away. But somehow or other no one has as yet hit the mark. There is good reason for saying that the utmost harmony and unanimity exists between the Commissioners of Iowa and those that were assembled in Convention. The Iowa Commissioners would have been in attendance had they been in existence, but as yet none have ocen appointed. While the Legistures of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota provided for the appointment of Commissioners to establish reasonable maximum rates for the noads running through those States, the Legisture of Iowa has taken this duty upon itself and provided rates for the government of its railroads.

If the various States mean to enforce these

islature of lowa has taken this duty upon itself and provided rates for the government of its railroads.

If the various States mean to enforce these laws, they must see that they are made to harmonize with each other. As it is at present, each State has a different law, the provisions of which, in many instances, are entirely antagonistic to each other, and, as several of our roads—as, for example, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads—run through three and four States, they are amenable to all these laws, and by obeying one will break the other. To overcome these difficulties, the Commissioners bave met, and for this reason have they appointed Committees to recommend proper remedies.

RECOVERING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Last winter the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad Company brought suits against the Hon. Thomas Simuson for payment of his subscription of \$1,000 toward the bonus of some \$35,000 raised by private subscribers for the Green Bay Road. This case came before the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul, Judge Miller presiding, and the demurrer of the defendant was overruled. Encouraged, doubtless, by this decision, the Railroad Company decided to try it on some of the other subscribers, and accordingly has filed the necessary papers for the recovery of the following subscriptions: V. Sinpson, \$2,000; J. Kendall, \$1,000; C. Troost, \$100; R. D. Cone, \$1,000; C. H. Berry, \$500; William Gariock, \$500; Laird, Norton & Co., \$500; William Gariock, \$500; Laird, Norton & Co., \$500; William Gariock, \$500; Laird, Norton & Co., \$500; Curtis & Blake, \$500; C. Thom, \$500; H. E. Drew, \$500; Out & Son, \$500.

The list includes about all the heaviest subscribers, but there are nearly 400 others, whose subscriptions vary in amount from \$5 to \$230 and \$300.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

OTTAWA, Can., Aug. 16.—Bishop Cheney, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Chicago, presched to a large congregation this morning and evening. In the afternoon he performed the rite of confirmation in St. Andrew's Church.

- SOLDIERS' REUNIONS. COLUMBUS. O., Aug. 16—Gen. Sherman writes from Washington that he will attend the Soldiers' Reunion at Caldwell, Sept. 15, and from there will come to this city to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland.

NATIONAL SCHUETZENFEST. Baltmore, Aug. 16.—Large delegations, representing various Sequetzen Societies, arrived to-day from Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwankee, to attend the grand National Schuetzen Pestival which commences in this city to-morrow. POLITICAL.

A Reign of Terror in Georgetown County, South Carolina.

Judge E. R. Hoar's Letter Declining a Renomination to Congress.

Miscellaneous Political News.

Contest Between Two Negro Factions in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 16.—Georgetown
County, in this State, is the scene of a dangerous
contest between the negro factions led respectively by Bowley and Jones, negro members of the Legislature, each of whom seeks to control the county, in which the negroes have a large the county, in which the negroes have a large majority. A Bowley meeting on Wednesday was broken up by the Jones faction and one colored bystander dangerously wounded. Runners were sent out and armed. Jones negroes poured into town during the night. Some of them, next morning, attempted to kill Bowley, and at midnight on Thursday there was heavy firing, which was found to be an attack on the house of Jones, who was slightly wounded. Some other slight casualties occurred. On Friday Bowley's house was attacked, and Bowley, to save his hife, surrendered to the Sheriff and is in jail. On Saturday, at noon, the excitement was still intense, and the town was filled with armed negroes. None but Radicals are in the riot. The wnite citizens are alarmed lest some careless word or act should cause an attack on them, which they have no means of meeting.

The First Iowa Congressional District. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
FORT MADISON, Ia., Aug. 15.—The McCrary and Van Valkenberg factions are very bitter towards each other in Lee County, and neither are disposed to yield an inch. It has become necessary to call a new convention to select delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Burlington on Tuesday, Sept, 1, owing to Mr. McCrarv's decliung his renomination at Fairfield. The Central Committee met at Keckuk on Friday, but could not agree, as some were in favor of a mass-convention, and others in favor of a delegate-convention, and wanted it called so as to nominate candidates for the county offices at the same time. Three of the Committee finally decided upon calling a mass-convention to be held at Donnetson Aug. 22, to select the delegates to the Congressional Convention: but to this the Chairman, B. S. Marriam, would not affix his signature; and it is probable that he will call a convention at another date. Dr. Angear presented the call to the Gate City (the leading Republican organ), accompanied with the threat that, if not published, it would be given to the Constitution (Anti-Monopoly organ). The Gate City did not publish the "call," but came out with an editorial explaining why it did not do so. In is apparent that the second contest among candidates for nomination will be more bitter than the first, and that there is a combination which is bound to best VanValkenberg at all hazards.

Congressional Nominations, FOURTH OHIO DISTRICT—PROHIBITION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DATYON, O., Aug. 15 .- The Prohibitionist Congressional Convention met here to-day and minated the Rev. James Campbell, of Clifton, Greene County, for Congress, to represent the Fourth District. Seventeen delegates and a few friends of the cause were in attendance.

TWENTIETH OHIO DISTRICT-PROHIBITON. TWENTIETH OHIO DISTRICT—PROHIBITON.
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15.—The Prohibitionists
of this (l'wontieth) Congressional District held a
Convention here to-day and nominated D. W.
Godman, President of Baldwin University, of
Berea, for Congress. Resolutions were adopted
condemning the liquor traine, and the license
clause in the new Constitution.

The Repudiating Bourbons.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 15.—A Whig reporter interriewed a number of prominent Democrats in this operations concerning Joe Ledlie's convention. Gen. Singleton declared that the convention of the 26th would not be a Democratic convention, and that he would have nothing to do with it. He believes that the convention will split on the financial question, and that if the Chicago plat-form should be adopted the ticket nominated on

form should be adopted the ticket nominated on it will be badly beaten.

Col. Richardson still adhears with great firmness to his repudiation views. He declared that a ticket nominated on the Chicago platform will be deficated by 50,000 votes.

Mr. Hope S. Davis is of the opinion that, should the Convention of the 26th act upon the addice of the Times and done the name Da.

It is known to many of you that the selection of your Representative in the present Congress was made against my desire, and scarcely with my consent. It was my intention to hold the office but for a single term, and nothing has occurred to change this purpose.

It is not from any want of appreciation of the

advice of the Times, and drop the name Deactive of the Times, and drop the name Permocracy, that the Democratic party will reguliate its action. The Chicago platform he pronounced a fraud upon the Democracy of Illinois. It is now understood that Ledlie's Convention will meet and adjourn till after McCormick's Convention has been held. The local political ret is just bow in a active retained and intermediate.

WAYNE COUNTY, H.L.—DEMOCRATIC.

FARRYELD, Ill., Aux. 15.—The, Wayne County Democrats met at Fairfield; to-day, to select delegates for the State, Nineteenth Congressional, and the Forty-fourth Legislative District Conventions. Speeches were made by R. W. Townsheud, of Shawneetown, and F. M. Youngblood, of Benton. The following delegates were selected: For the State Convention —R. P. Hanna, J. L. Handly, R. T. Forbys, T. L. Cooper, C. C. Boggs, R. E. Rivard, W. E. Harlan. For the Nineteenth Congressional District Convention—S. W. Vertreese, J. C. Alexander, N. N. Borah, J. A. Moffit, Johna Spar, Alexander Funkhauser, L. D. Bennett, J. R. Dales. For the Forty-fourth Legislative District Convention—James Forbes, M. M. Schmaberg, John Black, W. Kennedy, Henry Worley, Stephen Stine, and George Seali. The Congressional Convention will be held at McLes naboro on the 20th inst.

PULASEI COUNTY, IND.—REPUBLICAN
Special Dissatch to The Checker Fribum:
WINAMAC, Ind., Aug. 15.—The Republic ans in
Mass-Convention to-day made the following
nominations for county officers: Treasur er, O.
H. P. Heward; Sheriff, Robert Tieters; Surveyor, George W. Byars; Real Estate Appraise 7,
William H. Mattor; Commissioners, P. G.
Campbell, William Agnew.
The Representative District, being Democratic

by 600 votes, the Convention to-day resolved that they would support any honest, competent man for joint Representative in the Legislature for the district composed of the Countees of Fulton, Pulsaki, and Starke, regardless of past party affiliations, and recommend the holding of a People's Convention, at such date as may be fixed by the counties, to place in nomination such candidates.

HILLSDALE COUNTY, MICE.—REPUBLICAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tynbune.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Aug. 15.—At the Hillisdale
County Republican Convention, held at Hillisdale
to-day, to elect delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions, a full set of delegates
favorable to the renomination of Henry Waldron, for Congress, were elected, and resolutions indorsing his course, and instructing the
delegates to vote for his renomination, were
unanimously adopted.

LEE COUNTY, ILL.—ANTI-WONOPOLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Aug 15.—The Lee County
Auti-Monopoly-Convention was held at Charleston to-day, and nominated candidates for the
following county offices: For Clerk, W. P.
Staub, of Fort Madison; for Recorder, Henry
Banks, of Van Buren Township; and for Supe L
visor, J. P. Hornish, of Keokuk.

WAYNE COUNTY, IND.—REPULICAN.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
RICEMOND, Ind., Aug. 15.—The Republicar Convention for the nomination of county officers which came off here to-day, was the most exciting and hotly-contested ever known in Wayne County. Nincteen hundred and ninety-seven votes were polled, but, as the candidates are too numerous to mention, it is impossible to give the official vote. The whisky ring of this city played a prominent part, but it is certain that the Hon. William Batter, author of the Indiana Temperace law, is nominated for the Senate. The day passed off quietly.

JACKSON COUNTY, MO.—DEMOCRATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 15.—The Democratic County Couvertion was held at Independence, Mo., to-day, and the result shows a very damaging prospect to the party on account of a fight between the ring manipulators and the outside element. This city only got one nominee, that of Coroner. The Congressional candidate will probably not be set up from this county. The dissatisfaction is so great in the Democratic ranks that no success is hoped for by the straight Democrats, who see matters clearly. With this state of feeling the third party industrials, aided by Republican votes, will carry the polis at the election.

ALLEN COUNTY, IND.—REPORM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 15.—Pursuant to call, the People's County Convention met in Colerick's Opera-House this afternoon. The statendance was large, including many prominent Democrate, and the proceedings enthusiastic. Resolutions were adopted favoring the best men for local offices, regardless of politics, and the selection of candidates by the people, and not by Ringa. A strong ticket was made up, the following being the principal nominees: Senator, D. H. Lipes; Representatives, W. A. Kelsey, T. M. Andrews; Criminal Judge, the Hon. H. Withers; Clerk, Capt. J. B. Wuite; Treasurer, James Stellwagon; Auditor, F. W. Kuhne; Recorder, Lorin Smith; Sheriff, Col. J. W. Whitaker. ker.
One of the candidates for Representative is a

prominent Granger.

The new movement seems popular, and creates some considernation among the regular Democratic nominees.

ELKHART COUNTY, IND.—PEOPLE'S REFORM.

Succial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GOSHEN, Ind., Aug. 15.—At the People's Reform Convention of Elkhart County, held today, in Goshen, the following nominations were made: For Anditor, C. D. Henkle; Treasurer, C. T. Green; Clerk, Owen Coffin; Sheriff, Sannual R. Miller; Recorder, William H. Miller; Joint Representative, G. T. Barney; Surveyor, G. T. Ager; Assessor, I. C. Bennet; Coroner, J. Bowen; Bepresentative, A. Asborn; Commissioner, Jacob Nusbaum.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 15.—The Anti-Monopolists of Des Moines will ratify the nomination Aug. 22 Preparations are being made for a large meeting. The nomination is received throughout the district with great favor.

The lowa Anti-Monopolists.

Letter from Judge Hoar Declining a Renomination.
To the Electors of the Seventh Congressional District of

Massachusetts:
As the time approaches to select your Representative in the next Congress, I wish to inform you that I decline to be a candidate for re-elec-tion. It is known to many of you that the selec-tion of your Representative in the present Con-

should the Convention of the 2dith act upon the advice of the Times, and drop the name Democracy, that the Democratic party will requisite the action. The Chicago platform he pronounced a fraud upon the Democracy of Illinois.

Ill now make about hat Ledies' Convention and the Convention has been held. The local political pot is just how in an active state of challition.

Western County Conventions.

Morana County, Hil.—Independent Reform Darty was held this afternoon to nominate delegaba to the Congressional District Convention of the Independent Reform Darty was held this afternoon to nominate delegaba to the Congressional District Convention at Springfield, Sept. 1. Only twenty-two persons were present, although the town was full of farmers on Saturday. John Pitel was elected Chairraan, and W. H. Ree Secretary. The following telegates were chosen: George Jameson, N. S. Gunells, William Patjerson, Adam Butcher, O. C. Coultas, James L. Wyast.

Prof. J. B Turner made a speach, in which he said that all the metropolitan papers, as the entire in which we are interested for the confidence you have reposed to corrupt and mercuanty of the proposed to the farmers, and supporting that he and that all the metropolitan papers, as the he said that all the metropolitan papers, as all sold out to the money interest that has buried our farms under most gages so deep that they can never be resurrected. They do not intend to have the matter in which we are interested by the confidence of the Laws of the Congression. The railroads are engaged in a great conspiring a supporting the said of the farmers, and a speace one spiracy against us, and the papers are supporting them to have the metropolitan papers, and to have the matter of the papers of the Congression and adopted the papers are supporting the said of the papers are supporting the papers. The convention of the papers are supporting the papers of the Congression and supporting the papers of the Congression and conventions, and adopted resolutions indorsing the action of t honor of representing you that the resolution is taken ; on the contrary I am deeply grateful for

CONCORI , Aug. 10, 1874. The Interpendent-Reformers of La-Salie County.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 14.—The LaSalle County

Central Committee of the Independent-Beform party have called on the legal voters of the party have called on the legal voters of the party to meet in their respective towns on Saturday, Sept. 5, and appoint delegates to a convection to be held at the Court-House in Ottawa, Sept. 9, to appoint delegates to a Congressional Convention to be held at Morris, Sept. 10, and also to nominate candidates for the Leguslature and county offices.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, is spending the summer with his family at the Thousand Lelands. He is still in very poor health, suffer og with acute pneumonia.

The church-editice of the Congressional Society is Walren, R. L. recently burned, was insured in the Newport Company, Newport, R. L. for \$4.000, with permission to use kerosene or gas for lightin & Gasoline gas was used, which exploded and vestroyed the building, and the Company declined to pay up.

ARKANSAS.

That Interview with Congressman Ward.

An Arkansan's Reply to His Alleged Statements.

Letter from Mr. Ward Showing that the Report of the Interview Was Both Incorrect and Garbled.

Republican and Democratic voters who have called the Constitutional Convention. He rush-ed into the investigation, and neard the evidence on one side of the case. This evidence consisted alone of a strennous effort to throw fith at those to whom the conspirators owed their defeat, and an attempt to misrepresent the 80,000 voters; and when Baxter came forward, protest-ing that the nature of the evidence introduced was entirely foreign to the purposes for which the Committee had been appointed, and signified his readiness to answer triumphantly every charge, Mr. Congressman Ward suddenly dis-covered that it was very hot weather, and ad-

made a shallow pretense of morely stating facts, when throughout the interview, he exhibited the

STRIT OF A RIGOTED PARTISAN.

He states that Baxter went over to the ranks of the enemies of the Republican party, when he must have been convinced that the 80,000 votes cast for Convention, and consequently in indorsement of Baxter, were about as much Republican as Democratic; when it is a fact notorious that the only cause for the split between Baxter and the Ring was, that His Excellency desired to carry out in good faith the pledges of the Republican platform; that, by reason of this good faith on the part of the Governor, the people of the State were won to him, and not he to them. He stated that, in order to defeat any contest before the Legislature of 1873, Baxter corruptly appointed forty-two members of the Legislature to office; when it is history, and so proven under Ward's very nose, that these appointments were not made until after the adjournment, and then only three of the number were Democrats. He stated that, when the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention took place, the militia was called out and a reign of terror ensued, when common sense must have told him that the 80,000 votes cast for to the pitiful 8,000 against, the Convention

MUST UTTERLY REFUTE

such statements in the opinion of the American people. He refers to the witnesses produced as the "most reliable men in the State," when, in point of fact, most of them, by their own evidence, he knows to be self-convicted perjuers, and many of, them are fugatives from justice, having indictments hauging over them in various counties in the State. He says that every officer in the Convention is an ex-Rebel, when, if point of facts made a ballot-box stuffers around him, he would have known that two of the Secretaries are Union soldiers,—one Secretary and the Doorkeeper, colored men. He uncarths from the recesses of his imagination a gigantic scheme, which he is pleased to call "the proposed labor-contract system."

No Such System

has ever been proposed or dreamed of by the Convention, or any one else, until Mr. Congressman Ward brought it to light.

Our Committeeman, however, inadvertently states the true reason for the unhappy condition of affairs in Arkansas. In answer to the question, "What do the Republicans and respectable citizens generally propose to do about it?" he says, "That's the problem. They are in hopeless minority." Aye, there's the rub. The 8,000, composed of the

problem. They are in hopeless minority." Aye, there's the rub. The 8,000, composed of the office-seeking members of the Ring, with their ignorant negro following, whom Mr. Ward denominates the respectable citizens,

ARE IN HOPELESS MINORITY
when opposed to the 80,000 barbarians. They have in times past, through violence, and fraud, and Federal interference, succeeded in controlling the State, and are now trying to persetuate their power through the medium of Mr. Ward. Let the readers of The Tribune, the people of Illinois, take the question home to themselves. I firmly believe that, should a pitiful minority seek to grasp the reins of her power, and, through fraud and Federal interference, or any other kind of interference, seek to throttle an overwhelming majority, you would not only have unsettled times, as in our oppressed Commonwealth, but that revolution would sweep over the bosom of your grand old State, and the very grass of her prairies would be dyed with the blood of the usurpers. Let the people of the North remember that human nature is the same in Arkansas Essewhere.

ARKANSAS TEAVELEE.

Letter from Congressman Ward to Judge Wilshire, of Arkansas.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, Aug. 13.
On the day of our publication above referred to [that of the Inter-Ocean's interview with Congressman Ward] Judge Wilshire inclosed a slip containing the same to Gen. Ward, asking for the truth of the matter, and stating his intenthe truth of the matter, and stating his intention to deny through the public press the unfavorable allegations against the people of Arkansas contained in such pretended interview. We are allowed by Judge Wilshire to lay Gen. Ward's answer before our readers. It is due to Gen. W. that this should be done. It is a manly, straightforward account of what did occur, and shows that the enemies of Arkansas, to injure her, will even involve in the injury those for whom they profess personal and political friendship.

Here is Gen. Ward's letter. The paragraphs he refers to as being marked by him can be easily identified by reference to the publication in our issue of the 8th:

- Chicago, Ang. 11, 1874.

in our issue of the 8th:

CHICAGO, Aug. 11, 1874.

The Hon. W. W. Wilshire, Little Rock:

Draw Sir: Yours of the 8th inst, is received. I expressed no opinion myself, and intended to express none, as will be seen from the portions of the report I have marked; and the report is by no means an exact statement of what I said. I gave the condition as it is claimed to exist by leading Republicans, and the facts as they claim them to be. I also gave a statement of what was cusmed on the other side, but that, it seems, was not published.

I gave all reluctantly, and stated that I would not be drawn into any controversy about the matter now, and I do not wish to be, I am, very truly yours, etc.,

J. D. Ward.

And so we have the truth. The miserable attempt of the Inter-Ocean to deceive the Northern

And so we have the truth. The miserable attempt of the Inter-Ocean to deceive the Northern people, and thus influence Congress in this matter, is the only thing we have ever seen that makes us begin at all to doubt that the Little Rock correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat is the biggest liar this side of Coggia's comet.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

H. B. Hoyt, of New Canaan, Conn., the owner of the fast trotting mare, American Girl, is a guest at the Sherman House. A man named Sullivan was shot in the left leg

above the knee last night at 10:30 o'clock by an

drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the Morgue. Deceased was a single man. Among the late arrivals at the Palmer House are Col. F. C. Engliso and Capt. F. E. Camp, of the United States Army: Paymaster Skeiding. of the Navy; O. P. Eluredge, from Chiua; and Messrs. H. L. Goodfellow, Frederick Jameson, Walter Paris, and M. O. Cly, of England.

Walter Paris, and M. O. Cly, of England.

R. P. Hamilton, a member of the firm of
S. W. Venable & Co., tobacconrists, of Petersburg, Va., died quite auddenly at 3 o'clock yeaterday morning, in his room at the Commercial
Hotel. He came here on Saturday, in the expectation that the trip would behefit his failing
health, but began to sink rapidly immediately
afterward, and, notwithstanding he received the
best medical attention; died as above stated.
He was a man 30 years old, and leaves a wife
and children at Petersburg, where he was a
well-known and respected citizen.

BASE BALL IN ST. LOUIS.

BASE BALL IN ST. LOUIS.

Special Directed to The Chicago Tribune:

Siz: Permit me, on behalf of the 80,000 yoters of the State of Arkansas, to say a word touching the astonishing deciarations of Congressman Ward to the reporter of the Inter-Ocean. Since their publication there has been but one sentiment expressed by the people of the State in regard to them, and that is a sentiment of indignation.

Mr. Ward came to Arkansas in the spirit of a partisan, in the interest of the 8,000 who, through a system of Terror of the 80,000 who, have for six years stifled the voice of the 80,000 Republican and Democratic voters who have

HOT WEATHER IN TENNESSEE. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 16.—The excessively hot weather of the past week has produced more cases of sunstroke than were ever known before in this istitude. The Board of Health reports fourteen deaths from this cause. Reports from the surrounding country state that the crops are suffering from droughs.

Russian Railways.

The process of the evidence introduced was entirely foreign to the purposes for which the Committee had been appointed, and signified his readiness to answer triumphantly every charge, Mr. Congressman Ward suddenly discovered that it was very hot weather, and adjourned incontinently and without apology, allowing the conspirators two weeks to pile up their perjury, and the people only two days to marshal their witnesses and answer the venomons assaults.

Mr. Warl, in coqueting with the reporter, made a shallow pretense of morely stating facts, when, throughout the interview, he exhibited the

EPIRIT OF A RIGOTED PARTISAN.

He states that Baxter went over to the ranks of the enemies of the Republican party, when he must have been convinced that the 80,000 votes east for Convention, and consequently in indorsement of Baxter, were about as much Republican as Democratic; when it is a fact notorious that the only cause for the split batween Baxter and the Ring was, that His Excellency desired to carry out in good faith the piedges of DEEV COODS.

DRY GOODS. CARSON, PIRIE & CO. MADISON & PEORIA-STS., Invite special attention to BARGAINS in follo

Thomson's Scamless Kid Gloves, in the rarest, choicest, and most inshionable shade. The best Glove imported; cach pair warranied.

Alexandre's, Courvoisier's, and other first-class makers, new shades. makers, new shades.
Lupin's extra 2 button Paris Kid Gloves, 21 pair,
Spring and Opera Shades.
Genuine Paras Kid Gloves, 1-button, in color, only; reduced from 81,75 to 21 per pair,
Job lot Ladies' and Misses' Lisle Thread Gloves, 256,
reduced from 50 and 65c.

Hosiery and Underwear Dep't. Ladies' fine Balbriggan Hose, silk clocked, at 45 cts. Ladies' genuine Iron-frame Hose at 25c, reduced from Ladies' genuine Iron-frame Hose at 25c, reduced from 40 cts.

Superior quality Iron-frame Hose at 45c, reduced from 50c, in white and brown.

Reduction in price of all fine Horier; including Babriegan, Silk, Lisle, and Frence and English Fancy Hose. Missee' Striped Hose, all sizes, 25c; decided bargain. Missee' Bull regular-rands White Cottom Hose; extre Splendid English & Hose at 50c, the best for the price in the city.

Ladies' fine Gause Vests, in all shapes, 60c and upwards. Full line Gents' Summer Underwar in Gause, Lisle Taread, and Summer Merino, at attractive prices.

Millingry and Ribbon Dop'ts.

Ladies' and Missee' Hats reduced to 25c. 35c. and 50c.

Ladies' and Misses' Hats reduced to 25c, 35c, and 50c, former price 75c, \$1.25, and \$2.25.

Great reduction in price of Artificial Flowers, all Great reduction in price of Artundaria, choice goods. Silk Lace Ties reduced from 18 to 25.
Ladies' Col'd Rilk Lace Ties reduced from 18 to 25.
Rich gashity Silk Ties, choice shades, 250.
Silk Brocade and Faner Lace Ties, 50c, half price, 30b lot Col'd Ribbons, some of them 5 inches wide, 25c, Great Bargains in Piain and Faney Sash Ribbons, 60c, worth \$1.25 a yard.

Inderclothing & Corset Dep'ts.

Ullufication Embroidered, Tucked, and Corded Chemises at 50, 60, and 25c, half price.

1.00 Tacked, Ruffled, Corded, and Embroidered Drawers at 50, 65, 7ac, and 21 pair.

Ladies Ruffled, Tucked, Hemmed, and Corded Skiris 60, 75c, and 81.

21 quality French Worse Corsets for 80c.

Pinest French Corsets reduced to \$1 25, 23, and \$2, 25, 10 pairs 10 pairs.

1a small sizes only, for 21.

Parasols gristly reduced.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S Great West Side Store. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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MAD ARTIST.

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Mr. W. W. Harry's TROPIC MIDNIGHT.

Mr. EDGAR FAWCETT'S ANALOGIES.

Miss L. B. Moore's A VISION OF LOST SOULS.

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UNITED STATES DIGEST.

it contains a Digest of the Decisions embraced in 10 vals.
of United States Reports, and 88 vols. of State
Reports,—in all, 88 vols. LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY, Publishers.

bove the knee last night at 10:30 o'clock by an unknown man, who escaped arrest. The shooting occurred in front of Sullivan's house, No. 439 West Twenty-first street.

Officer Quinlan arrested a man at Hatlem yesterday, at a picnic, for tapping a till and stealing \$25. The prisoner will be tried before Justice Scully this morning.

John Quinn, one of the most notorious thieves in the city, was airested last night by Officer Topping, for being disorderly. He is now under bonus to answer before the C.iminal Court.

Tarence Sheehan, a young man 22 years of age, accidentally fell into the river near the gashouse alip, between Centre avenue and Thoop airest, as 8:30 o'clock last evening, and was CANDLES.

o bave

black-Dick Judge doculorida, ranged acham ations.

dele

nerous that raordinary oses. The few named New York the Sher-urderer of without a ticulars of an under circuming telinstance ver a rail-murderer. reported is office.

r of the ng been J. Hon-

SATURDAT EVENING, Aug. 15.

A steady improvement has marked the business of the banks during the last week. This as not been evenly distributed, some of the sest institutions not yet having been visited by he rising wave, but is enough in the aggregate o characterize the market. The discount line of several banks has run up rayadly during the set fortnight, and in some instances has reached has not been evenly distributed, some of the best institutions not yet having been visited by the rising wave, but is enough in the aggregate to characterize the market. The discount line of several banks has run up rapidly during the last fortnight, and in some instances has reached so high a point that a week of activity would exhaust their loamble funds. This state of affers indicates, what may also be proved from other sources, that in general business there is a renewed movement, and an activity suggestive of a good fall trade. How large or profitable this trade will be cannot be forefold. That it will be extraordinary in any way, no one need believe; but it seems reasonable to expect that it will be remuterative. It appears from present indications that the crops abroad have not been much less generous than our own. The tendency of the people to economize is still strong. The number of merchants carrying extended paper, like Paton & Co., of New York; is considerable, although not airming. These and various other causes may lessen the demand for our products; may sustain a smaller trade than expected, and may canse failures from time to time like those of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., and Paton & Co. But for all this, business men, particularly those of the West, are fully prepared. From gentlemen of nigh position in fluancial circles at the East, we learn that matters there are dull and depressed to a degree not experienced here. Trade its been diverted largely from New York to Chicago, and will remain in its new-found channels.

The rate of discount is unchanged at the banks, at 10 per cent for regular customers, with concessions of 2 to 3 per cent to other are will be cannot be a far was the proper to the first charactery and basement brick livery-stable, Nos. 192 and 194 East Washington street, 40x189 feet, on ground with a forty-years' lease, to Carol Gaytes, for East Washington street, 40x189 feet, on ground with a forty-years' lease, to Carol Gaytes, for East Caroline of 2 to 3 per cent to other abroad have not been much less generous than our own. The tendency of the people to economize is still strong. The number of merchants carrying extended paper, like Paton & Co., of New York, is considerable, although not alarming. These and various other causes may lessen the demand for our products; may sustain a smaller trade than expected, and may cause failures from time to time like those of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., and Paton & Co. But for all this, business men, particularly those of the West, are fully prepared. From gentlemen of high position in fluancial circles at the East, we learn that matters there are dull and depressed to 2 degree not experienced here. Trade has been diverted largely from New York to Chiego; and will remain in its new-found channels.

o Chiesgo, and will remain in its new-found hannels.

The rate of discount is unchanged at the banks, at 10 per cent for regular customers, with concessions of 2 to 3 per cent to other cood borrowers. Real estate loans are 9@10 per ent; money on the street is 8@18 per cent.

New York exchange has been firm during the seek at 50@75c premium, between banks, for 1,000, in consequence of steady remittances to be East to pay for fail purchases.

The shipments of currency to the country for me movement of produce are increasing, though of yet large.

The rates of loceign exchange are as lower London, 487% (401): Paris, 510% (511)%; Ham-berg, 93% (962); Berlin, 71% (72½; Belgium, 515% (6511)%; Holland, 41% (401)%; Sweden, 23; Norway, 111)%; Deumark, 56; Finland (Bussia),

Cable transfers London, 49214; Paris, 507. STOCKS AND DIVIDENDS.

The following quotations, furnished by A. O. sughter, give the latest bids in New York for

THE PLANTAGE !	
Div., per	ct.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ratiroad 10	
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, pref. 10	10436
Chicago, Anon & St. Louis hantoud, pres. 10	10216
Ohicsgo, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, com. 10	
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad 10	111%
Delaware & Lackswanna Railroad 10	1071
New Jersey Central Railroad	106
Pantima Rathroad	112
New York, New Haven & Hartford Rail-	11.5
	130
	130
New York Central & Hudson River Rail-	A STREET, IN
road 8	101
road. 8 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. 8	. 99
Illinois Central Railroad	95
New York & Harlem Rathroad 8	12336
	12079
Littsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail-	1012
road 7	94
Western Union Telegraph 8	75
Adams Express 8	108
United States Express 8	68
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express 8	
wens, rargo a co. s Express,	
American Express	61
BONDS AND GOLD FOR THE WEE	K.

New York, Aug. 15.—Money closed at 21/2 per New York, Aug. 15.—Money closed at 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5 to 7.

Foreign exchange dull on a basis of 486½@ 487 for sixty days, and 499½@490 for sight:

Specie exports for the week, \$2.092,783;
\$1,500,000 coin; the remainder, loans. The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed during the week, \$500,000, and received for customs, \$2,748,192.
Gold opened at 109%, and closed at 109½, all salet being at these figures. Carrying rates ½, 1, and 2 to flat; clearings, \$22.000,000. Imports—Dry goods, \$206,575; merchandise, \$3,-190,261.

Government bonds active and strong.

State and railway bonds quiet.

Stocks were dull in the fore part of the day, and firm during the last hours of business, with the closing quotations generally the highest of the day. The only feature of the market early in the day as a liberal selling movement in Western Joion and Pacffic Mail, said to be for account of the only leading operator left in town. Among sics were 8,600 shares of Western Union: 13,000 of Pacific Mail, 6,000 of Lake Shore; and Union actific 6,000.

of Pacific Mail; 6,000 of Lake Shore; and Uthon Pacific 6,000.

THE WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Löank, decrease, \$1,284,100; specie, decrease, \$3,388,000; legal-tonders, increase, \$28,600; deposite, decrease, \$4,346,100; circulation, in-

The state of the s	adjaco j Carcumitotti, att
crease, \$5,400 ; reserve,	decrease, \$2,272,875.
CAMPA.	Wall to a committee of the committee of
Coupons, '81	Coupons, 77117%
Coupons, '62	Coupons, '68
Coupons, 84	New Sa
Coupons, 365 116 4	10409
Coupons, 65, new1165	10-40s
STATE	BONDS.
Missouris 93	Virginiss, old 30
Tennessees, old 76	N. Carolinas, old 18
Tennessees, new 75	N. Carolinas, new 10
Virginias, new 29	A. Caronina, new 10
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	loka .
Canton 50	St. Paul pfd 5234
Western Union Tel 74%	Wabash 35%
Quieksilver 29	Wabash pfd 65
Adams Express 108	Ft. Wayne 92
Wells, Fargo, 73%	Terre Haute 7
American Express 6014	Terre Haute pfd 22%
U. S. Express 67%	Chicago & Alton103
Pacific Mail 46%	Chicago & Alton pfd.105
New York Central 102	
Erie 39 %	Cleve., Cin. & Col 62
Erie pfd 47%	Chi., Bur. & Quincy, 197
Harlem	Lake Shore 72%
Harlem pfd125	Indiana Central 134
Michigan Central 6916	Illinois Central 93%
Pittsburg & Ft. W 864	Union Pacific bonds, 83%
Northwestern 38%	
Northwestern pfd 55%	
Rock Island 99	
New Jersey Central 103	Boston, Hart. & Erie 14

St. Paul....... 34% REAL ESTATE.

The report of sales which we have to make this week shows that some large and important transfers have taken place. Although beyond this, the market remains generally inactive, and lealers, when asked what they have done, recommend to the reporter an excursion to the tygian shades, it is evident that investments in eat estate are receiving more favorable conderation than for a long time past. Inquiries rom purchasers at home and abroad are more requent, and week by week transactions are reported which show that heavy buyers are on the

Such have been the sales of the Dore Block, the Kendall Block, the Hawley Block, and several others. The money-market is filled to reple-tion with funds seeking employment at the East at 2@3 per cent on call, and here at 5 per cent. At 2@3 per cent on call, and here at 5 per cent.
Many other avenues of investment are closed.
Local securities, however good, can absorb but a fraction of the money offering; railroad bonds and atocks, for years favorite securities, have had their day, and are now unpopular; United states bonds are choice enough, but their rate of interest is so low, and the premium so high, that men who can take care of themselves prefer to put their money into something more remunerative.

On the other hand, real estate is sure, and, at present prices, cheep. So far as the laws that govern the movement of real estate prices may be judged from previous exaltations and depressions, it would be expected that real estate had hardly reached the bottom in its present decline. But an unusual element must enter into this calculation. The panic of last fail, and the fire, have had their influence. They have not ealersted the decline of prices; they have not eally accelerated but condensed it. Capitalists see that whether the bottom has been fully struck and prices have been hurried down much more

rapidly than in previous seasons of depression. Landed property they see to be certainly a cheap Landed property they see to be certainly a cheap and safe investment, and they are evidently acting on that determination. A full recovery of the market cannot be expected for some time. Real estate is an investment, and the majority of tradesmen, merchants, and others, who are the customers of the real estate dealers, will have little to invest until after a prosperous season of Salt, bris. business. This there is every reason to expect this fall.

of four of the principal agencies shows only \$71,400 against \$100,040 last year. The consideration of trust deeds has been run up to its handsome total by the negotiation of a loan by a railroad corporation, in which the Chicago & Himois River Railroad Company, the Chicago Railway Company, and John H. Rice, Trustee, are the parties of the first part, and Jesse O. Norton is party of the second part. The instrument is dated April 1, 1874, and conveys the franchise, right of way, rolling-stock, road-bed, and 10,534 acres of coallands, as security for 500 bonds, executed by the Chicago Railway Construction Company, for \$1,000 each, due and payable to bearer one year from date, with interest at 10 per cent. Other than this there is only one loan exceeding \$20,000, whereas for the week ending Aug. 15, 1873, there were nine loans in excess of \$23,000 each. For the past week, loans below \$5,000 are \$1 per cent and those below \$1,000 are 37 per cent of the aggregate number of instruments; for the corresponding week in 1873 they \$3 and \$3 per cent respectively.

COMPARATIVE STATEM	AUG.	FOR THE	WEEK	ENDING
WENGERS BOOK	AUG	UST, 1874.	AUGUST, 1873.	
Instruments.	No. Consider-		No.	Consider-
Trust deeds	254 51	\$1,073,980 99,326	234	\$806,727 372,701
Aggregate	305	\$1,173,306	308	\$1,179,428
Releases	229	rosile gos	203	04 83
COMPARATIVE STATES	CENT :	FROM AUG.	1 то	ADG. 15.
H . and year of or date of	AUG	UST, 1874.	AUG	UST, 1873.
Instruments.	No.	Consider- ation.	No.	Consider- ation.
Trust deeds	563 121	\$1,920,576 451,750	547	\$1,777,590 755,812
Aggregate	684	\$2,872,326	689	\$2,532,902

Releases..... 505 443 O. Smith & Son have made, during the past week, a \$43,000 loan on Canal street, near Harrison, for building purposes, and one of \$3,000 on Campbell Park, four two-story and basement brick houses for Campbell Bros. And one of \$8,000, corner Madison and Jefferson streets, on improvements and land.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following, is the total amount of city and suburban property within a radius of 7 miles of the Court-House, transferred during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 18:

No. sales, Consideration.

No. sales, Consideration, 94 \$1,237,799

North of city limits	\$2,200 281,959 4,800
Totals126	- \$1,556,758
For the week ending Aug. 8	\$865,382 713,173
Weekly average for the month of July	795,010
June	967,580
Weekly average for the month of May191	1,434,723

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Ang. 15. The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in Chi-

the correspond	ing date	one year	ago:	10,01	the dates name
BONG STATE	BECEIPTS,		BRIPMENTS.		the Pork-Packe
so from first a such	1874	1873.	1874.	1873.	
Flour, bris	4,574	5,321	1,808	3,643	Mess pork, new,
Wheat, bu	125,700	78,550	170,023	79,243	Mess pork, old, b
Jorn, bu	162,605	267,552	152,514	380,079	Prime mess pork,
Dats, bu	51,762	63,810	56,493	87,359	Lard, tes
Rye, bu	1,947	5,740	400,	L Gotto	Bacon hams, pcs
Barley, bu	11,400	2,520	1,200	****	Sweet-pickled har
Prace seed, hs	369,625	353,876	133,938	164,233	Dry salted should
Finx seed, lbs	86,865	109,280	42,300		S. pickled should
Broom-corn, lha.	40,480	14,420	530	4,000	Rough sides, fbs.
Cured mests, the	15,150	10,070	909,757	398,593	Long clear sides,
Beef, bris	72 17 17 17	1	17	65	Short elear sides,
Pork, bris	ML 2015	O 9018	255	784	Short rib sides, I
Lard, he	8,110	4,360	79,220	47,725	He'lies, Bs
Pattore the	40 020			The second second	The second secon

119,785 11,629 2,509 765 79,570 100 85,873 678 2,830,000 1,950,000 1,950,000 1,950,000 6,938 77,280 108,407, 97 252 72,865 241,002 Also the following, without compa

the past week, and i	or the cor	respondir	ig weeks
ending as dated:			1
	RECEIPTS.	There was	
1911 (1911) P. 1914 P.	Aug. 15.	A uo. 8.	Aug. 16,
45 (5) 4 (5) (5) (5) (5) (6) (6) (6)	1874.	1874.	1873.
Flour, bris	29,04	9 25,536	33,683
Wheat, bu	543,65	5 216,949	419,680
Corn, bu	1,000,43	5 751,527	1,533,538
Oats, bu	369,81		335,475
Rye, bu	23,7€	7 23,962	32,050
Barley, bu	41.93	8 16,490	7,385
Live hogs, No	45,77	9 46,188	49,229
Cattle, No	18,73	3 16,139	16,567
GREEN STORY LANGE BY	ITPMENTS.	The second	3 8 1
Flour, bris	16,61	1 19,268	31.775
Wheat, bu	606,70	319,881	285,791
Corn, bu	904.68	3 1,783,344	2,122,719
		5 220,448	293,579
Rye, bu	2.37		25,200
Barley, bu	14,64	8,763	4,244
Live hogs, No	32,67		39,436
Cattle, No	11,74		9,498
The expents from		Anning 4	

had a quiet time. A comparison of the business of four of the principal agencies shows only \$71,400 against \$100,040 last year. The considerable mand for fresh poultry improved, and good stock

a \$2.7562.29 for prime. Other seeds weng quiet. Hisse were steady under a fair local indigence were all the seeds of the seeds of the quiet wand ight offerings. The receipts of point toes were heavy, and the market very dut and the productive prices and preaches and applies advanced. The boad demand for freigh poultry improved, and good steek brought higher prices, while old and small offering were allower quiet and firm at the quote-local prices and attempts at 10 prices. The boad demand for freight poultry improved, and good steek prices and attempts at 10 prices. The boad demand for freight prices are ground as at 50 prices were reported of 400 brts at 10 prices. The boad demand as at 50 prices are and attempts, and 10 prices were thought and a 10 prices. The boad during the innectivity on the canal. Week to Buriaho, by sail, was taken at 3693/4c, and corn at 26 prices and attempts and the seed of the

he dates named, as rep	ported to	the Sec	retary o
he Pork-Packers' Asso	-	松子子自然是	Segre Total
	1ug. 15,	July 15, 1874.	Aug. 1, 1873.
lear pork, brls			1
dess pork, new, brls	27,286	31,412	34,89
fess pork, old, brls	1000		13,20
rime mess pork, bris			20
ard, tes	26,751	48,017	27,88
secon hams, pes	15,000	45,834	57,10
weet-pickled hams, tes.	3,518	8,371	10,15
bry salted shoulders, ibs.	3,354,000	5,084,838	983,22
pickled shoulders, tos.	75	431	12 to 12 to 12
tough sides, ibs	12270	1.59 303	18,000
ong clear sides, ha	1155	SS - Charles	50,00
	1,050,000	2,577,727	1,479,07
	2,530,000	5,475,000	9,780,756
tellies, Bs	31,500	80,000	180,00
to a a place	-	9 810	

Only a few lots were wanted by local dealers, and shippers were not operating. Brain was in fair supply, and easier; and middlings were active. Sales were reported of 100 bris white winter extras (Magnolis) at \$7.56; 100 bris do on private terms. 255 bris spring extras on private terms. Total, 425 bris. Also 20 tons brain at

Secretary of the control of the cont

York canals, and by rail, was, August 8, 74:					
In store at	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	
New York Afbany. Buffalo. Chicago. Milwaukee Duluth.	16,000 66,305 926,096 682,164	1, 126, 343 18, 700 14, 107 1, 040, 676 16, 489		11,34	
Toledo	90, 575 450, 000	251, 684 41, 71 75, 00 198, 14 120, 63	94, 447 5, 432 98, 000 91, 660 28, 622	4,44 1,28	
Boston. Toronto. Montreal Poiladelphia Baltimore. Lake shipments	125,000 51,33 850,00	80, 85 42, 09 120, at 239, 22 1,588, 49	12, 917 2, 727 6, 620 26, 000 30, 000 130, 206	1.16	
Rail shipments On N. Y. canals	40, 57 713, 86	311, 18 1, 641, 51	440, 721	9,47	
Total Total, Aug. 1, '74 Total, July 25, '74 Total, July 18, '74 Total, July 11, '74	6,901,82 6,436,58 6,611,85 6,604,78 6,257,01	7,021,8 6,809,8 7,147,9 7,286,8 8,003,9	611, 69 611, 69 647, 23 819, 76: 1, 350, 88	27, 64 32, 63 20, 13 13, 53 8, 65	

Total, Aog. 93 3,687,82 0,283,6 1,455,6 26,103

The area of the 1874 corn crop of the United States is estimated to be 6 per cent larger than the area of the crop of 1873, or about 2,000,000 acres; in Canada, 120,000 acres; in Illinois about 200,000 acres; in Illinois acres; in Illinois about 200,000 acres; in Illinois acres; i

Included in the stocks are those of the jobbers. The lard in the hands of the manufacturers is not included.

Flour was dull, almost to lifelessness, and the market must be quoted as nominally unchanged, since there was no notable change in wheat. Only a few lots were wanted by local dealers, and shippopers were not operating. Bran was in it can go straight from the growers' to the millers' it can go straight from the growers' to the millers' it can go straight from the growers' to the millers' it can go straight from the growers' to the millers'

mand for sait-water cured, wiffee but little in quiry existed for lake-fish. In values there was no quotable change, the market ruling steady at the following prices: No. 1 whitefish, N-tr. \$5.00 (2.00) No. 2 do. \$5.00(2.5); No. 1 trout, \$4.15 (2.00) No. 2 do. \$5.00(2.5); No. 1 trout, \$4.15 (2.00) No. 1 shore mackerel, new, N-brl, \$10.50 (2.00); No. 1 shore kits, \$2.00(2.20); bath codfish, summer-cured, \$5.15(6.00); George's codfish, \$5.75(6.00); No. 1 shore kits, \$2.00(2.20); bath codfish, summer-cured, \$5.15(6.00); George's codfish, \$5.75(6.00); Labrador herring, split, bris, \$5.55(6.00); do. No. 1 shore kits, \$2.00(2.20); bath codfish, summer-cured, \$5.15(6.00); George's codfish, \$5.75(8.00); do. No. 1 shore kits, \$2.00(2.20); bath codfish, summer-cured, \$5.15(6.00); George's codfish, \$5.75(8.00); do. No. 1 shore kits, \$5.55(6.00); do. No. 1 and the crop of Sultathuen is, therefore, estimated a good deal tower. In Vinite the grape wines have in the good deal tower. In Vinite the grape wines have in the good deal tower, the contract of the good of the graph of the grape wines have in the good of the good of the graph of the graph of the good o

Beech, 26.50g (1.0); maple, \$7.50g 5.00; inckory, \$8.50 (29.00); islabs, \$3.00g 5.00—delivered.

WOOL—Was sleady under a fair demand and moderate offerings. Following are the quotations: Good to prime fun-washed.

436.33c Fine to good tub-washed.

456.47c Fine and medium washed fleece.

42.444c Coarse washed fleece.

336.40c Medium and coarse unwashed.

276.30c Unmerchantable and burry wool, 5@10c less.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO. The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows: Sheep. 1,010 1,133 783 1,263 423 250 Hogs. 8,941 7,765 7,808 8,339 6,529 6,800

SHEE

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

A remarkable feature of this market is that through out all the depths to which prices have sunk, no matic how much lumber may be received, the sales are always made for cash. Chicago is famons as a sain market, anyway, and for no matter what kind of products. It is extremely probable that were a credit system to be adopted, it would tend to leason somewhat the receipts. If lumber were sold here, as it is at Sagtian, on sixty or minety days, or even four or fire months time in some cases, the amount of business done would be very probably curtailed."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

LOYBON, Aug. 15.—Rate of discount on the trainstant for 8 months bills, 3 ll-16 per cent, being 5 ll per cent below the Bank rate. American securitisman lates and unchanged prices; consols for mong. 2%; on account, 2%; vss. 108%; v7s. 109%; 10-40s, 103%; new 5s. 104%. New York Central, 8; Eric, 80; preferred, 46.
Refined petroleum—9%d.
Livenroot, Aug. 15.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling upland, 3% 63%, d; middling Orleans, 4%9 8% d. Refined petroleum—0%d to the contral section of the contral sec

Refined petrolsum—9%@104.

The Boston Weel Market.

Bostos, Aag. 15.—The wool market for the well has been quiet and firm. Sales, foreign and domestic foot up a good average, being unwards of 2,00,00 bales. There is very little excitement in market iransections for some time past, sales having been excited sively for consumption. The pitnelpal transactions have been in fleece wool with sales comprising 43,00 bales of Ohio and Peamsylvanis, and includes some lots. Heavy medium and fine Ohio, 51c; good average lot medium and extra, 026,35a; choice extra and dombte extra, 546,35a; trolic extra and includes complete the control of t

The New York Dry-Goods Market.

New Yoax, Aug. 15.—The dry-goods package-bals in domestic goods was sluggish, and jobbing branchs were quiet.

Cotton goods continue dull, and prices are unchanged. Cotton finness are in good demand and nrs. Side band prints are brisk, and solid up to recipt. Ginghams are slow. Shawks and felt skirts are in the demand. Wool finness and blankets are in liketal request. Woolens are slow. Foreign goods are dail.

Pirtsburg Off Market.
Pressuno, Ps., Aug. 15.—Crade quiet; marsi 9
692%; refined firm at 11%c.

in the control of the

full prices, at 430.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bris; corn, 3

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 bris; wilcorn, 400 bu.

MARINE.

Port of Chiengo. Aug. 1

ARRIVED.

Behr Tri-Color, Holland, lumber.

Schr Willie Lantet, White Lake, lumber.

Schr Willie Lantet, White Lake, lumber.

Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber, Schr Harriette Anne, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Sandy Morrison, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Sandy Morrison, Muskegon, lumber.

Simr Chroun, St. Joseph, sundries.

Simr Shaboygan, Munitawec, sundries.

Frop Lake Breeze, Renion Harbor, sundries.

Simr Shaboygan, Munitawec, sundries.

Simr Shaboygan, Munitawec, sundries.

Samr Huron; South Haven, sundries.

Samr Huron; South Haven, sundries.

Samr Shaboygan, lumber.

Sarp Laurins, Black Ursek, wood.

Barge Noynehay, Peshtigo, lumber.

Sarr Luman Moss, Manistee, lumber.

Sarr Luman Moss, Manistee, lumber.

Sarr Luman Moss, Manistee, lumber.

Sarr Presto, Muskegon, lumber.

Sarr Gem, Cornell's Pier, wood.

Sew Coaster, Lake Harber, bark.

Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.

Sarr Gem, Cornell's Pier, wood.

Sew Coaster, Lake Harber, bark.

Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.

Schr & Soville, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr k. B. Costes, Misslegon, inmber.
Schr k. B. Costes, Misslegon, inmber.
Schr Jalia B. Merrill, Maskegon, inmber.
Schr Z. Scoville, Yaskegon, inmber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, inmber.
Berge Contest, Muskegon, inmber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, inmber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, inmber.
Schr Paulin, Holland, Humber.
Schr Peoria, Muskegon, inmber.
Schr Peoria, Muskegon, fumber.
Schr Peoria, Muskegon, fumber.
Schr Peoria, Muskegon, fumber.
Schr J. A. Travia, Pentivater, 40 cds stone
Schr D. P. Dobbina, Buffalo, 30,000 bu coSchr Eliza, Muskegon, 700 bu corn, 1,000
Schr Aunandale, Fort Darlington, 13,734
Schr J. P. DeCandies, Portage Lake, 30 bu
Bon, 40 bris port, 2 tone bay.
Top City of London, Collingwood and
B. 500 bu cats, 600 bris flour, 50 tr
300 dry hides, and aundries.
The Pavories, Menomine, 100 bu corn,
and quadries. Prop Tavorite, Menominee, 160 bu corn, and aundries.

Sim Huron, Sangatuck, 10 bris flour, 24 and sundries.

Schr Mineral State, Wyandotte, 490 tons a Schr M. Scott, Buffalo, 21,851 bu wheat. Schr O. M. Bond, Oyeego, 18,659 hu wheat. Schr Hartford, Oweego, 15,221 bu wheat. Schr Schrieber, Gewage, 20,000 bu wheat. Brig Roscius, Saginaw, 5,600 hu corn, 2,0 Schr Halsted, Bullalo, 34,800 bu wheat. Start Lewis Day, Alpena, 10 bris beet, 8
Prop Oneids, Burralo, 10,635 bu whest, 4,600 bris four, 207 bags seed, ass bage Active, Peshtigo, 3 bris beef. Prop Mononimes, Grand Haven, 200 bris sundries.

Sam Sheboygan, Manitowee and international Sheboygan, Manitowee and Sheboygan, Manitowee, Manitow

Were more active and firmer, engagements for form at 3c, and wheat at 3c,33c to But side for wheat being for large vessels, wheat was I sken at 4c. Charters'. To. But handerth, J. Wilber, Bichards, and Alasie e; schr F. Scoville, wheat at 3%c; schr soors at 3c; prop Fountain City, wheat at 6 knough; prop lows, wheat through; prop lows, wheat through; prop lows, wheat through; To 0s fouthwest, wheat at 6%c. To Sarina-founcy and barge E. Mayes, corn through agacity, about 217,000 bu wheat and 83,00

Ornmeath in No. 3 Milwaukee, in store, \$1.25; \$3,000 bc; No. 3 Milwaukee, in store, \$1.25; Bloogo, \$1.26; Bloog

OCERIES Coffee unchanged. Sugar firm and active; fair to good refining, 713-16-68 1-16c. see dul and unchanged. Rice unchanged. see refined, 11-7c. active. Steady; crude, 5c; refined, 11-7c. active. Sugar Sugar

ir steers, 4.50@490

firm, with sales a .75 for inferior to lots; at \$5,906 3.25 for good to e following

47. Price.
239 \$7.50
199 \$.75
233 7.50
175 7.10
179 7.00
224 7.25
293 7.90
140 6.40
2.19 7.15
230 6.25
249 7.25
249 7.25
248 7.30

arket for this de-y unchanged. The pretty evenly dis-be absence of any wis at no time an ily maintained at 75@4.00 for medi-derior to common, d there were fey

renine, Aug. 15.

ak. About 26 carag, and 10 of these
are buyers at lower
to make further
the lumber over,
for Manistee, and
for common, and
Lath, \$1.50@1.60.

are easy. Stocks the time of year,

.\$50,00 @53,00 .\$7,00 @50,00 .\$8,00 @40,00 .\$3,00 @45,00

14 ... 38,00 (340,00 ... 28,00 (330,00 ... 36,00 (38,00 ... 26,00 (28,00 ... 14,00 (316,00 ... 10,50 (312,00

et 10.50 @12.00 ... 12.00 @1s.00 ... 12.00 @1s.00 ... 12.00 ... 12.00 ... 14.00 ... 14.00 ... 17.00 (e.35.00 ... 2.00 ... 2.55 ... 2.50 ... 2.50 ... 2.50 ... 2.50 ... 2.50 ... 2.50 ... 2.50 ... 2.50 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.00 ... 15.

APIL.

RKET.

in 1.16.
BUTLES—Firm; Western, 20,329c.
CHESS—Steady; common to prime, 10,313/c.
NAIDST—Quiet and unchanged at \$1,10.
NAIDST—Quiet and unchanged at \$1,10.
NAIDST—Quiet and unchanged at \$1,10.
NAIDST—Quiet and unchanged at \$1,00,40.00; per nominal; new beathing, 00,31c; ingot lake heavy at 19,319/cc.
Per non—South quiet and steady at \$13,00,40.00; nerican duit at \$16.00.
NAIDS—Unchanged; clinch, \$5,50,36,50; horseahoe

ST. LOUIS. 87. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 3 rd, \$1.10%(81.41. Osmdull and unchanged at \$53% & c. u clerators; \$63% August; \$64 September. Oats all and lower; No. 2, 44%35c, on frack; \$2c August; il September. Barley quiet; all sales are private, by unchanged at \$14%75c.

which we have a state of the control bouldars, 1,200 armer, best grades higher, 1,000 armer, best grades higher, 1,000 armer, best grades higher, 1,000 armer, 1,000 arms, 1,00

good to choice cows and heifers, \$3.80@ 4.00; good to choice native steers, \$3.75.45.75.

BOGGITTA-Wheat, \$2,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu.

BUTMENTS-Wheat, 5.000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu.

LINCHNATI.

CHECKATI, O., Aug. 15.—COTTON—Dull and undanged at 164e.

BREASTUFF-Flour firmer; family, \$5.20@5.35.

Blest Quet, steady, and unchanged. Corn firm and directly and steady, with moderate design at \$5.490. Rye, \$2@84c. Unchanged.
Dull and unchanged.

BUTERS—Firmer.
CREEKS—Dull and unchanged.
Pout no desmand; nominally \$23,00.
Pout no desmand; nominally \$23,00.
Lard firm; summer, 13%,@14c bid; keltle with only instel shipping demand. Bulk meats firmer and higher shoulders, \$4,684c; sides, none offering; dear rib, 11,6611%; clear, 11,16811%. Bacon sistly, with moderate demand, and small sales at 9%

which to all WAUKEL.

ME. WAUKER, Wis., Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour cust and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate emand: No. 1 all waukee, \$4.12; No. 2, \$1.66%; ampast, \$1.0%; September, \$1.01%. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2, 65%; Oats easier; No. 2, \$6. Bariey weak and lower; No. 2, September, 1.69c. Bariey weak and lower; No. 2, September,

SHIS-To Buffalo, 3%e; to Oswego, 7c.
HTS-Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat 300 bu;

BESTIPES-Flour. 700 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu.

BRITIMORE.

BRITIMORE. ESE-Western steady; good to choice, 24@25c;

me, 26c. Personeum—Nominal. Whisey—Steady; Western, \$1.02. PHILADELPHIA. Prinaprisma, Aug. 15.—Butter-Stendy; Western choice, 2625c; fuir to good, 19621c. Carper-Fem; Western Reserve, 12% @13c; half-Corner Frm; Western Reserve, 12% (s.13c; half-sling, 45/90.

Ecos.-Firm and very active; Western, 19620c.
Principal Corn, Principal Corn, 14, 4, 64% (s. 11% c; crade, in this, 863% c; ball, 4% 64% c.
Basherupre-Flour unchanged, Wheat dull, Corn, Wheat mixed, 53683% c. Oats declining.

Wheat 1.82.

LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE.
ENGAGE ST. Aug. 18.—COTTON—16c.
ENGAGE And unchanged. Corn, 74:882c. Qata, 55c.
Eng. 50c.
Eng. 50c.

hm 90c.

New Phore. Space 1, \$24.50. Bacon irregular, Shoulder, \$\text{9}_{\text{\chick}}\circ\ \text{clear rib, 13}; \ \text{clear}, 13\frac{1}{\text{\chick}}\circ\ \text{Suyar-circd} \ \text{meat}, \lambda \frac{1}{\text{\chick}}\text{clear, 13}\frac{1}{\text{\chick}}\circ\ \text{Bulk meats quiet; shoulding, \$\text{\chick}\circ\ \text{clear, 12\frac{1}{\text{\chick}}\circ\ \text{Lard, 16\frac{1}{\text{\chick}}\text{\chick}} \end{argma}. CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat belier and active; No. 1 red. \$4.16; No. 2 do, \$1.13. Corn better: high mixed, 74c; low do, 73c. Oats better; No. 1 State, 45c; No. 2 do, 43c; white, 45c. RECRIPTS—Wheat, 7,250 bu; corn, 11,110 bu; cats, 45d bu.

PETROLEUM—Dull, firm, and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

Wheat

BUFFALO, Aug. 15. BREADSTUFFS. Wheat, neglected. Corn, quiet and strong; sales 16,000 bu mixed at private terms; 8,000 bu do in lots at 73c; 2,500 bu Na 2 in lots at 72c. Oats dull; sales of a small lot No. 3 Chicago at 42c.
FRIGHTS—Steady and dull.

DETROIT.
DETROIT. Mich., Aug. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat Ready with moderate demand; extra, \$1.26\(\times\); No. 1, \$1.223\(\times\); amber, \$1.14\(\times\)@1.15. Corn steady with

full prices, at 43c.

Exercise—Flour, 2,000 bris; corn, 31,000 bu.

Surrengers—Flour, 500 bris; wheat, 5,000 bu;
corn, 400 bu.

MARINE.

the sales are alms as a cash markind of products,
credit system to
comewhat the roit is at Sagmaw,
or five months'
kiness done would Pert ef Chicage. Aug. 15.

ARRIVED.

Schr Tri-Color, Holland, lumber.
Scow Granger, Lindwig's Pier, lumber.
Schr Wills Lantet, Winte Lake, lumber.
Schr Harfette Anne, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Bangles, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Bangles, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Bangles, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Bangles, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Beron, St. Joseph, sundries.
Simr Schologan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Frop Lake Breeze, Renton Harbor, sundries.
Frop Menomince, Muskegon, sundries.
San Hrnor, South Haven, sundries.
Candian stnr Chicors.
San Hrnor, South Haven, sundries.
Candian stnr Chicors.
San Hrnor, South Haven, sundries.
Candian stnr Chicors.
Low Larine, Black Creek, wood.
Luge Noynehay, Peshtigo, lumber.
Mare Liert, Pestitgo, lumber.
Sar Hoth, Manistee, lumber.
Sar Hoth, Manistee, lumber.
Sar Hoth, Manistee, lumber.
Sar Hresto, Muskegon, lumber.
Sar Hresto, Muskegon, lumber.
Sar Hresto, Muskegon, lumber.
Sar J. E. Gilmore, Cleveland, coal.
Sar Granter, South Haven, bark.
Frop City of Concord, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Sarge City of Erie, Grand Haven, lamber, nnt on the open reent, being 5-10 rican securities onsols for money, 3%; '67s, 109%; fork Central, 94; and unchanged; g Orleans, 8%@ on and export,

har J. E. Gilmore, Cieveland, coal.

Lear J. E. Gilmore, Cieveland, coal.

Lear L. Panter, South Haven, bark.

Rop City of Concord, Ogdensburg, sundries,

large City of Concord, Ogdensburg, sundries,

large City of Eric, Grand Haven, iumber.

Large C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber.

Large C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber.

Large C. O. D., Muskegon, Muskegon, lumber,

Large Contest, Lake Harber, bark.

Large Gen, Cornell's Pier, wood.

Lear Large Contest, Lake Harber, bark.

Large Gen, Cornell's Pier, wood.

Large Gen, Cornell's Muskegon, lumber.

Large Gentest, Muskegon, lumber.

Large Gentest, Muskegon, lumber.

Large Contest, Muskegon, lumber.

Large Muskegon, lumber.

Large Muskegon, Jumber.

Large Muskegon,

orn ; Contest, Morris, 4,500 bu corn ; Montauk, Lock-ort, 50 bu corn, 360 bu cats, 400 bris flour port, 59 bu corn, 366 bu cata, 400 bris four.

BRIDGEFORT, Ang. 15—9 p. m.—CLEARED—Maple
Leaf, Jodiet, 59,872 ft lumber; Merchant, Ottawa,
65,498 ft lumber, 350 m shingles; Omaha, Morris, 40m lath; Joliet, Ottawa, 83,063 ft lumber; Industry,
dorris, 35 m lumber; Jonnie, LaSalle, 83,589 ft lumber; G. L. Booth, Ottawa, 84,079 ft lumber.

Vessels Passed Port Huron. onr Huron, Mich., Aug. 15.—Down.—Props St.
sph, Passaic; schrs L. C. Woodruff, David Vance,
west Home, H. A. Richmond, Fiying Mist, Morrell,
le of America, Oriental.
r—Props India, Phil Sheridan; schrs Hippogriff,
onta, Thomas Quayle, Gordon Campbell and con-

Onconta, Thomas Quayle, Gordon Campbell and consort.

WNND—Northeast. Weather fine.

BOBT Hunon, Aug. 15—Evening.—Down—Props
Japso, Alma, Munroe, Cleveland, Bradbury, and tow,
Allechany and tow; schrs Mary Morritt, Chima
WHID—Southeast; light.

PORT HUNON, Mich., Aug. 16.—Down—Props Winslow and Cowegatchie; schrs Angus Smith, Delaware,
Eagle Wing, C. P. Williams, and Republic.

Ur—Frops Winona, St. Paul, Pacific, Dean Richmond, Lawrence, Sparia, Hackett, Baldwin, Colin
Campbell with Sea Bird, City of, Painesville, Sheldon
with Speely; schrs Helvetia and Olive Culver; bark
Erastus Gorning.

WIND—Northeast: Right Wasther fine.

rastus Corning. WIND—Northeast; light. Weather fine.

The Chicora.

The steamer Chicora arrived here Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, having on board the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Dufferin, and party, who are on a tour of inspection through the Northern Lakes. The Chicora was built about 1859, on the Clyde, England, and was a noted blockade runner during the Rebellion. After the War she was purchased by the Canadian Collingwood Line to run between Collingwood and Lake Superior ports, for which service she is eminently fitted, being considered the fastest steamer on the lakes. Being too large to be taken through the Welland Canal, she mad to be cut in two, and afterwards put together again. She is built of iron, and is a fine specimen of navai architecture. She is now lying on the east side of State street bridge, and draws the attention of all those who pass by.

Shoringe.

Our special correspondent at Buffalo writes that Harry Boland, the independent Tallyman of this city, had been there investigating the shortage mystery, Mr. Boland has tallied in at Chicago and out at Buffalo the following results:

Inter-Ocean, short 196 bu; A. B. Moore, short 86 bu; Halystin, abort 81 bu; B. Winslow, 135, bu; Red Wing, short 45 bu.

Harry felt very sad about this result, and left for Oswego on the 13th, stating that he could not understand it.

It was announced in these columns some time ago that the sinking of the bark Board of Trade, belong-ing to Capt. McGraw, of this city, has given rise to rumors that foul means had been used in sinking the

owners to get rid of their crafts and pocket the insurance money.

The Beard of Trade was a staunch and seaworthy
vessel in every respect, and everything promised a
fair and remunerative trip. She had therefore no
trouble to get all the insurance she wanted, and it is
said that she was insured for more than she originally
cost. During the entire voyage the Board of Trade
had fine weather, and no anxiety was felt when she
did not arrive on time. However, on the 29th of July,
the National Board of Lake Underwriters received the
intelligence that the bark had sunk in 13 fathoms of
water off Fairport, and, with the cargo, was a total
loss.

water off Fairport, and, with the cargo, was a total loss.

Last week the schr Hubbard, which left Oswego for this port, being also heavily insured, was found to be leaking while out at sea. The actions of the Captain, it is said, aroused the suspicion of the Steward, who kept an eye upon him. When in Sagrinaw Bay, he saw the Captain going below, and he shortly after followed him, and found him in the act of making another hole with an anger. The leak was stopped, and, by the aid of the pumps, the vessel was taken into port, when the Captain is said to have disappeared. There circumstances have been reported to the proper parties, who have ordered a full investigation, which is now in progress.

progress.
Capt. McGraw denies any knowledge of the action of his Captains, and telleves the rumors to have been maliciously circulated.

general overhauling at Miller's dry-docks.

ELEWHERE.

The route traversed by the Northern Transportation Company's propellers between Chicago and Ogdensburg is 1,601 miles in length.

—The schr Odin was sold yesterday, in Milwaukee, by United States Marshal Hamilton, at suction. She was knocked down to G. Jacobe, of Chicago, for \$2,800.

—The new Green Bay dredge Eva is cutting a new channel at the mouth of the Suamico River.

—The amount of tournage passed through the St, Mary's Canal during the mouth of July was 230,194, and the tolls were \$8,103.

—The steam barge Thames caught@fire/while lying st

canna during the motion of any see 20,108, and the folls were \$8,103.

—The steam barge Thames caughtfür, while lying at the dock at Lamodon, Outario. Her upper works were destroyed, but the hull is uninjured.

—The wrecking tug Magnetie again at work upon the schr Cecelia Jeffries, ashore near Fairport, with fair prospects of getting her up.

—The sale of the schr James Platt haspeen postponed for one week. In the meantime the under writers will probably compromise their differences with the owner of the yessel, in which event the sale will not take place.

the Sarms and Lake Superfor route.

—Ship masters say that the present season has been an unusually healthy one on shipboard. Fataities resulting from falling from soft have been quite numerous, arising from a lack of caution or inexpertness. The number of marine hospitals on the lakes have been considerably reduced.

—An investigation has been going on for some days past at the office of the Steamboat Inspectors, at Detroit, for the purpose of arriving at an impartial decision regarding the sinking the steam yacht Ransom, and the parties who were to blame.

—As Chicago papers have said that the statement in the Express some days since, relative to the laying up of several boats of the Union Steamboat Line, was denied, we publish the full list which we have reliable information are in ordinary: Props Olean, Tioga, St. Louis, Toledo, Roanoke, Nebraska, and Colorado. The prop Blanchard has not been laid up, as formerly stated by us, but has been put in the Toledo trade.

—Uniful Express.

—The Bay City Tribune gives the following lumber shipments from the Saginaw River ports during last week:

specific process. A street, the berges was processed by the street, the specific process. The specific process of the specific process of the specific process. The specific process of the specific process of the specific process. The specific process of the specific process of

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE.

(Continued from the Second Page.)

He looked when He did these things; or whether, when they had read His wonderful sermons, that on the Mount or that other at Capernaum, the loving, comforting words He spoke to Martha, or to the repentant sinful woman, or to His disciples, sorrowing at the prospect of His departure from among them, they had not thought that they would give all they possessed, to have simply heard the sound of His voice, gazed upon His features, and stood but for a moment in His holy, living presence. But the Master was gone, and when men lifted up their eyes to heaven and saw the beautiful clouds, did they not prove sad remembrancers, and create a sort of grudge against them because they had, as it were, received the Master out of their sight? To her children's earnest cry, "We would see Jesus," the Church replied, "In the Advent season."

As far as possible the Church divested the second coming of Christ of all terrible anticipations, speaking of it always as a time when Christ should come in glorious majesty. It should be remembered that it was the man Christ who was to judge mackind. One of the most dearly prized rights of man was that of being judged by his peers. No doubt many thought of the judgment-day with terror, and asked the question, "What is the saving measure of Christian attainments?" A question which in itself showed the asker to be ignorant of the real nature of the issue. There was a settled basis upon which judgment would be pronounced. Each man would be judged according as he fought against temptations, and took advantage of opportunities. It often looked in this world as if the ways of God were not equal, but all would be sifted bereafter.

THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

Buildings.
THE EIGHTH WARD. vas approved by the meeting. Christian Lenhardt was called to act as Secre-

The Chairman stated the object of the meet-

was called upon to address the meeting, and did so in German. He protested in strong terms against the new Fire ordinance, and characterized it as a great hardship to the workingmen. He referred generally to the bad faith of leading politicians, and particularly to that of Mr. Hesing, who had opposed the extension of the firelimits so long as he had the Garden City Planing-Mill, but when he lest his interest in that he turned his back on the workingmen. and favored

mints so long as he had the Garden City PlaningMill, but when he lost his interest in that he
turned his back on the workingmen, and favoredthe new ordinance. He closed by urging the
meeting to take strong and undinching ground
against the new ordinance, and to come forward
and act in conjunction with the Workingmen's
party for the purpose of effecting its repeal.

The speaker was frequently and loudly applauded during his remarks.

Addresses were made in German by Meesrs.

C. H. Kraus, George Miller, and J. G. Schaar,
and by John Millbach in Bohemian. They
spoke against the extension of the fire-limits,
and called upon the meeting to take vigorous
action in opposition to any legislation looking
toward that end.

Mr. J. G. Schaar, having been delegated at a
meeting of citizens held in the Seventh Ward on
the 12th inst., to offer

The FOLLOWING ESSOLUTIONS,
there adopted, read them in both English and
German, and Josef Svohoda read them in Bohemian:

Withereas There is absolutely no recently a meeting it.

mian:

Wheneas, There is absolutely no necessity, as yet, to extend the fire-limits out to the city limits; and Wheneas, Such an extension of the fire-limits would utterly destroy every progress in building up this section of the city; and Wheneas, Thereby every business here would be ruined, and the property would depreciate in value; and

Council against the Fire ordinance.
Several signatures were added to the list of membership of Section No. 6 of the Workingmen's party, after which the meeting adjourned.

ists or Communists in this city have lost their grip upon the masses of the workingmen, and that their time for doing mischief has passed.

As previously stated in THE TRIBUNE, the Workingman's party of Illinois, as these Social re-formers style themselves, may be counted among the things that were. And there is not the leas

the things that were. And there is not the least danger that either Zimbel or Klings will ever become President of the Chicago Commune, or that petroleuses will ever gain great distinction in creating another great conflagration. In fact, there never has been any danger from these men. The first signs of serious dissensions in their ranks were given at the time they kicked out Nelke for having arranged a picule at the same time wien a convention was called by the Central Committee. Then followed the arraignment of Messre. Methus and Gruenhut for treachery, because these persons had not succeeded in committing the Farmers' Convention to the Communiting the Farmers' A the not been for the great fire on the 14th of July. The leaders at once perceived that by arraying the workingmen against the proposed extension of the fire-limits they might again retrieve their waning fortunes. At the meeting called at Thieleman's Theatre, about three weeks ago, for the purpose of organizing a voluntary fire-patrol for the Seventeenth Ward, they succeeded in driving away the respectable portion of the assemblage because Messrs. Schochinger and Karis, the President and Secretary of the meeting, made an egregious blunder. They then organized a meeting of their own, at which they appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Zimbel, Feltes, Michelson, Butt, and Fichter, to prepare

to submit to a future meeting. After number-less consultations and meetings, the above com-mittee succeeded in drawing up the following resolutions:

mittee succeeded in drawing up the following resolutions:

Wisers, The Common Council has, at a first reading, and by a vote of 35 to 5, adopted the ordinance extending the fire-limits to the city-limits; and Winers, By such an ordinance the value of our property would be considerably diminished; and Winers, By this ordinance large proprietors of, and speculators in, real extate estuasted outside the city-limits, who do not pay any city taxes, would greatly profit; and Winers, Those owners and speculators would thereby be enabled to sell at an exortiant price their land situated beyond the city-limits; therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the undersigned citizens of Chicago, do hereby declare the above action of the Common Council to be a permicious infringement upon our right of property.

Besolved, That the reasons for such action, as submitted by a Committee appointed at McCormick Hall, in order to influence the Common Council in favor of the above-mentioned ordinance, do not promote the common welfare, and that we declare them to be false and selfach.

held had been duly advertised in their organ, and by handbills, still no more than about twenty-five persons made their appearance. Therefore, they decided to postpone the meeting until next Sunday afternoon, when it is expected that a larger crowd can be gotten together. This, however, seems to be rather douful, as there has been the utmost dissension manifested at the various meetings of the different sections of the party. Saturday evening section one, which holds its meetings somewhere on North avenue, burst up and dissolved because a large majority of the members declared that they would have nothing more to do with the organization, as it was the evident intention of the leaders to join them to the Internationals.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

KEHILOTH ANSHE MAARIV. At a meeting of the members of the congre-gation of the Jewish Synagogue Anshe Maariv held yesterday afternoon, in their school-room business purposes, and mainly for taking some action towards rebuilding their house of worship, which was destroyed in the fire of July 14. Their President, M. M. Gerstley, called the meeting to order, and Mr. B. H. Eisendrath was appointed

order, and Mr. B. H. Eisendrath was appointed Secretary.

The President announced the names of Trustees holding over, as follows: Joseph Pollack, Henry Stiener, Lazarus Silverman, Samuel Cole, and Emil Horner, after which he submitted his report, and stated that the church at present had 114 members, and nineteen widows of deceased members. The financial standing was good; the annual expense was \$10,000. They expected \$47,500 from the insurance on their old building; from their old burying ground near Lincoln Park they were about to realize \$25,000. The report was necepted and ordered spread upon the records.

The next business in order was the election of a President, Vice-President, Tressurer, and five Trustees for the ensuing year. Their old President, M. M. Gerstley, was re-elected. Mr. Gerstley has held this position since 1801. Jacob Rosenberg was re-elected Vice-President, H. A. Kohn was re-elected Treasurer, and L. F. Leopold, Nathan Eisendrath, Max Weinman, Levi Rosenield, and Hanry S. Hays were elected Trustees.

The next business was the report of the

Levi Rosenield, and Henry S. Hays were elected Trustees.

The next business was the report of the Committee which was appointed at a former meeting two weeks ago yesterday, in redard to making arrangements for the site upon which to rebuild their synagogue. Mr. Henry N. Hart, the Chairman of the Committee, then reported that they had made careful and faithful investigation of different localities in order to find what they deemed a proper site. First, they considered the old site, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court, and concluded that lot was not suitable, for the site. First, they considered the old site, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court, and concluded that lot was not suitable, for the reasons that a majority of their members resided far south of that locality; it was very noisy; also that the contemplated building of a street-railroad on Wabash avenue was still another good reason for descring the old site. Second, they considered the property at the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. That was too far south; it was surrounded with combustible buildings, and hable to fire, and other reasons were presented which made that locality ineligible, and that was abandoned. The Committee then submitted a proposition to exchange the lot at the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court for a lot 96 feet by 140, fronting on Prairie avenue, near Eighteenth street, known as the Hinckley property, and that ton members, with the President, be appointed to make the exchange, and that they erect their building on that site. The Committee further reported that the property on the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street had been offered for sale for \$36,000. They thought they could obtain it on an offer of \$30,000 therefor, should they make it?

The report was accepted, and, on motion, the meeting then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and Mr. N. Bisendrath was called to the chair. The Chairman stated that the object in going into Committee of the Whole was that they could have a free consultation on the report of the Committee. The report was discussed pro and con by a number of gentlemen, and finally, on motion, tailed.

Mr. Silverman then moved that the Committee rise and report that they recommend to the congregation that the house of worship be built on the old site, which was carried by a vote of 21 to 11.

The President then resumed the chair. On The President then resumed the chair. On motion, it was ordered that the report of the Committee of the Whole be received.

It was then resolved that a special meeting to consider the whole matter be held at the same place Stunday week at 2 o'clock p. m.

After the transaction of some minor matters, the meeting adjourned.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION. The corner-stone of the Church of the Appuncation, of which Father T. J. Edwards is pastor, was laid yesterday afternoon, with the grand and impressive ceremonies of the Catholie Church.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley officiated, and was Van Goch, Lyons, Dunne, Venne, Sneffel, Guerin, and Dorney and the Rev. Dr. McMullen. The Bishop first consecrated the ground on which the centre altar is to be erected, and then

which the centre altar is to be erected, and then marched around the church scattering holy water and blessings as be went. He pext proceeded to lay a small stone on the northeast corner of the building. The corner-stone was laid several days previous, and, forconvenience sake, the small stone was placed in a position to be laid at the ceremony.

A large assembly of people were in attendance, and also about 1,000 persons in costume, representing all the West Division Catholic societies, as well as several from the North and South Divisions. Mr. Michael Maloy was Grand Marshal of the procession. The flue of march was north on hilwankee avenue to the Ridgeville road, and north to the church, which is situated on the corner of Waubansia avenue and the Ridgeville road.

ville road, and north to the church, which is suuated on the corner of Wambansia avenue and
the Ridgeville road.

After the ceremonies of laying the stone had
been completed, the Rev. Father De Blica addressed the congregation from the corner-stone.
He explained the rise of the Catholic Church,
the persecutions it had suffered,—many of which
it was suffering to-day,—the duties which his
Catholic heatars owed to their Church, and how
they should guard against infidelity of all kinds.

When he had concluded, the people dispersed,
and the societies countermarched around the
church, and then returned to their rendezvous
and dispersed. The church was founded six
years ago by its present pastor, the Rev. Father
T. J. Edwards. It will cost, when fully completed, about \$75,000. It will be of pressed
brick, with stone trimmings, and a 14-foor
stone foundation. The architect, Mr. Thomas
Menard, expects to be able to complete the
structure by Jan. 1, 1875; in the meantime the
congregation continue to worship in the old
church-edifice, which has been moved back to
Commercial street. The parish is now rapidly
increasing, both in members and in wealth, and
the hard-working pastor, it is hoped, will live to
enjoy the sight of the church which his labors
have done so much to build.

LOCAL LETTERS.

ANOTHER ERROR.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Sin: Will you please allow me to say, through the medium of your journal, to the person who signs himself in yesterday's Times "One Who Knows," that he does not know. My salary was raised only \$1,000, instead of \$2,000, as he states, and at that time I had never spoken to Gen. Lieb. I barely knew him by sight, and Mr. Lieb did not know me then at all.

I have never been asked by Mr. Lieb up to his day to take one cent of the Union stock, nor have I ever been obliged to take a cent of stock of any kind on account of any one or on account of my position. I am too independent in disposition for that. I did my \$800 of stock for an investment, because I thought it would pay, and paid my own money for it; but I did not know that Mr. Lieb had anything to do with the napar at that time. for it; but I did not know that Mr. Lieb had anything to do with the paper at that time. As regards my salary, I merely wish to state that it is now precisely what it was when Mr. Rexford was County Treasurer,—when the Treasurer roceived the fees of the office and paid his clerks,—which is not a whit more than others get in equally responsible positions, whether in private or public positions, and I can inform "One Who Knows" that I have to earn every cent of my salary.

Chicago, Aug. 16, 1874.

worth more than \$50,000, and that her intention is to prosecute any real, exists or other kind of agent who had anything to do with the transac-

Any information will be cheerfully received by Theoperica E. Gurnoulz, Chicago, Aug. 16, 1874. 692 West Madison street.

Charles Schmidt, of Nickersonville, was thrown from his huggy last evening at the corner of Hal-sted street and North avenue, and had his left

yesterday morning was caused by a child pouring keresene oil into a stove, at the house of
William Wallens, No. 845 South Clark street.
No serious damage resulted.

James Kane and James Blake Portus had a
quarrei in the kitchen of the Tremoni House, at
an early hour yesterday morning, and Special
Policeman Melin attempted to stop them, when
Blake struck him with a beer-glass. Both parties were arrested.

Mollie O'Brien was drunk last night, and amused herself by throwing a pop-bottle through the window of No. 119 Griswold street. The act came near setting fire to the place, the bottle just missing a lighted kerosene-lamp. She was arrested.

Two burglars attempted to enter the wholesale grocery-house of Steele, Wedeles & Co., No. 185 South Water street, yesterday afternoor, and were discovered by Officer Brown, who captured one of them, James Murphy. The other, a fellow named Kelly, secaped. The prisoner lives in Bridgeport.

Michael Burke, a widower 33 years old, and a shoemaker by occupation, was drowned in the lake at the foot of South Water street, at 8 o'clock last evening, while in bathing. Two companions who were with him believe that he was seized with cramps. He was some distance from them when he sank. The body will probably be recovered to-day. Deceased lived at No. 181 South Canal street.

The pocket-book taken from Henry T. Tiffany, an agent of the Singer Sewing-Machine Company, who was garroted and robbed Saturday night, on Adams street, near Clark, by two negroes, was found on the corner of Harrison street and Fourth avenue by Thomas Collins (fot the mythical Tom), yesterday morning, and left at the Armory. The two notes, for \$1,000 cach were found in it.

ton, the fellow who did the stabbing.

Frank Barnard, a Granger, from Lockport, Ill., was met near the Van Buren street bridge Saturday evening, by a bland and childhke stranger, who engaged him in pleasant conversation, and, finding Frank inclined to accept a good situation, promised him one in a store. The stranger had two £26 gold-pieces, and he wanted to exchange them. If Frank had £50 he would accommodate him very much if he would make the exchange. He had the money, and willingly gave it to his confiding friend, who parted from him with many kind expressions of regard and friendship. Frank but his gold-pieces, examined them closely, and shrew them on the walk to see if they would jingle. They answered none of the requirements of true metal. They were brass spiel-marks. With many regrets and an earnest communing with himself he repaired to the Aimory for consultation. His friend has not been found by the police.

A serious stabbing affray occurred last even-

friend has not been found by the police.

A serious stabbing affray occurred last evening on the corner of Chicago avenue and Fifth street. John McGuire and John Kaufiman were at the latter's house, at the location above mentioned, and were drunk. They became engaged in a quarrel, when Kaufiman ended it by drawing a kinife and stabbing McGuire in the wrist, severing the arteries and assing a dangerous wound. The injured young man bled copiously, and became very weak before a physician arrived and stanched the wound. McGuire was removed to his home, No. 18 Fifth street. Kaufiman ran away after stabbing his companion, and had not been arrested up to a late hour, last night. He is characterized as a young rogue by the police is characterized as a young rogue by the police at Chicago Avenue Station.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

The Board of Trustees met at their rooms, with the full Board in attendance. The report of the Treasurer was received and

Mr. Tillotson, in behalf of the Committee on Public Work, presented a long report on sidewalks and improvements, which was laid over one week.

After the transaction of some unimportant

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Board adjourned.

The Desplaines fire-engane company met to perfect their organization. Dr. F. W. Hoffman was elected Treasurer. A committee, consisting of N. J. Hill, F. W. Hoffman, and E. Thomas, was appointed to draft a constitution and bylaws. The Secretary was instructed to inform the Board of Trustees of the action so far taken, and that the names of A. Meyer, T. Tillotson, B. F. Kinder, and G. A. Guipe were submitted for choice of Fire Marshal, and the name of A. P. Rider for Assistant. Dr. Hoffman and Ira Burchard were appointed as a committee to ascertant the price of hooks, ladders, etc. The Clark Street Methodist Church tent, at the camp-meeting ground, was burned recently, Milwakee, Madison & Prairie du Chien. Mail

The Clark Street Methodist Church tent, at the camp-meeting ground, was burned recently, and other property badly scorched before the fire was suppressed. It is thought that the tent was est on fire by boys who had seen playing on the grounds. The official Board of the church are replacing the tent, and it will probably be ready to-day.

PARK RIDGE.

The Congregationalist Society will erect a

The Congregationalist Society will erect a church edifice on the south side of the railroad track opposite the new hotel. It will be of the Gothic style of architecture, 35x75 feet, and will cost when completed \$6,000. D. B. Milland, of George P. Randall & Co., of this city, is the architect. The church will be completed before winter.

was in a pan common, paired.

Ar. Colman introduced a resolution, which was passed, in which it was stated that the policemen of the town were hired at the pleasure of the Board, and wanted all the policemen to sign a statement to that effect. The Board then adjourned.

Haines Bros'. Planos. Prices exceedingly reasonable.
Warranted first-class in quality.
Terms, \$60 casi: balancs, \$25 monthly.
Beed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street.

All Persons of Taste Should use the best and most refined lustral prepara-tion for the hair—" Morse's Luxurene." For sale by all druggists at 50 cents. Van Schaack, Stevenson Reid, Agents. Sold by all druggists.

The Pearly Substance of the teeth is brittle. Sozodont, composed exclusively of hygienic regetable elements, and containing no solvent, is the only article which, while whitening the chamel, preserves its soundness.

Kingsford's Oswego Corn-Starch. Puddings, jellies, custards, and blane mange made of Kingsford's starch have a delicacy and flavor that nothing else can give.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

AMERICAN LINE

The Only Line Carrying the United States Flag Salling weakly between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage
ACCOMMODATIONS UNSURPASSED.

RATES GREATLY REDUCED Lower than New York Lines.

Steursion Tickets at reduced rates. Drafts on Gritain, Ireland and the Continent, at low rates, industry, Dinker, 15; LaSalie-at., S. W. cor. Madison, Onicago.

STATE LINE New York to tilnsgow, Liverpool, Beli ad Londonderry. Tasse elegan, new Clyde-samers will sail from Pier No. 36, North Elver, as

TE OF VIRGINIA. TE OF INDIANA. TE OF GEOEGIA. STATE OF GEORGIA. Wednesday, Aug. 28
And every wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at
brough aste to all racts of Great Britain and Iceland,
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for cl
and upward. For freight or passages upply to AUSFIN
BALDWIN 4 CO., Agens, 72 Breadway, New York,
Steerage Office, No. 53 Broadway. Steerage as low as by
any other line.

Gen'l Western Agent, 50 Clark-st., Chicago.

National Line of Steamships. NOTICE.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands. Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUENS-Sailing from N. York for LIVERPOOL and QUENS-Cablin passage, 570, 38s. currency; afternaye, at greatly reducederate. Heatin licking the lowest sailed. Drafts for 21 and upward lowest sailed. Drafts for 22 and upward lowest sailed was sailed to the lowest sailed with the lowest sailed and speaking the lowest sailed and sail sailed the lowest sailed was sailed to be said the lowest sailed to be sai

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New Pirst-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvanis Railroad Wharf, Jeraer City: all from Pénnayivania Railroid Whird, Jerser City; SLAMORGAN.....Ang 22 | PEMBROKESept 12 Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from ill parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Stratol Channel, and all other points in England. These steaminitys, built expressly for the traile, are pro-ided with all the States improvements for the comfortand

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK
AND HAVER, O'ALLING AT BREST.
Will sall from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PER HIRE.
Saturday, Aug. 2
WASHINGTON.
Saturday, Aug. 2 American fravolers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by facility and the disconsions of crossing the hands, besides saving time, trouble, and appears.

94 East Washingtoned, Room L. Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line,
From New York to Briscot (Singland) direct.
Great Western, Sat., July 18 Cornwall, Tuesday, Aug. 4
Cablir Pasago, 870; Intermediate, 55 Steamson tickers, 180.
Execusion tickers, 130. Apply at Gan'l Freight Dopol
Lake Shore and M. S. H. R. GEO, McDONALD, Agent. RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - † Saturday's repted. * Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted. † Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. † Daily.

MICHICAN CENTRAL a GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS Depot, foot of Lake of and foot of Freenty-second-of. Picket office, of Clurk at, southeast corner of Randolph, and To canal-st, corner of Madistron.

CHICAGO & ALTON HAILROSS. Chicago, Kannas City and Denver Short Line, via am., Mo., and Chicago, Syringheid, Alion and St Through Line: Union Depos, Vest Side, sear Mad bridge, Ticket Officen: At Depot, and 122 Mandolps

ALINOIS CENTRAL HAILROAD. Depot foot of Lake at, and foot of Treenty second at. Tiebe

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO. BURLINGTON & UUINCY RAIL 2010. Depots—foot of Lake et. Indiana ar., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offers, No. 19 Clark et., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. 2Ex. Monday CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN HAILTOAD.
Tickel afters, & Clarket. (Sherman-House), and 15 Canadat the depot.

Leuve. Arrive.

| Article | Arti a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAGIFIC RAILROAD.

Spot, soyner of Fun flures and Sherman ste. Robel offer,

Grand Pacific Hotel. Omaha, Leavenw'th Atchison E. 10:15 a. m. 22:20 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 15:30 a. m. 110:30 p. m. 16:30 a. m. 110:30 p. m. 16:30 a. m.

DR. A. G. OLIN is Washington at. The longest engaged and most an cessful physician in the city in the special freatment of aft Citroric, Norrous, and Special Diseases. Diseases pe-culiar to females speedify cured. Invalids provised win private by artimetes, beautie, attendance, do, Send 2 stamp for treaties. Patients at a distance treated by mail.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean. 300 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, May Lecomoulted, personally or by mall, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous disease. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city wise warriants curse or no pay. Office hours, 9 s. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to it.

AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT ADELPHI COMPANY!

Other engagements preclude a continu Last Week and Farewell of all the Favorites. BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

OLD FAVORITES AND NEW FACES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Second and last week of the World Parsons

Med DEDUCATIONAL. RACINE COLLEGE.

The twenty second year of Racine College will begt sopellar to the second year of Racine College will begt sore, the Sciencia College to the second of Let tors, the Sciencia College to the second of Let tors, the Sciencia College to the second of Let to the Sciencia College to the youngs to the youngs to the youngs to the youngs to the second college to the Science C BISHOP HELLMUTH COLLEGES LONDON, ONT., CANADA,

flord the Highest Intellectual and Obristian Education,
the sons and daughters of gentlemed, at very moder-

FERRY HALL.

ocharges. (The Colleges are a mile apart).
President and Founder-Title Right REV. L.
Rillamorit, D. D., D. C. L. Lord Bishop of Ruson. (
The Colleges are respectively supplied with an able

THE YOUNG SADIES COLLEGIATE AND PRE PARATORY SCHOOL at Lake Forest. Ill., will open is noxt session Sept. R. fully squipped for the best work Apply to LAKESIDE SEMINARY.

Seminary of the Sacred Heart. This Institution offers every facility for a refined and solid education. Studies will be resumed Sopt. 1, 1874. For further particulars and prosporture address.

LADY SUPERIOR.

GLEASON'S ACADEMY.

Family and Day-School for young ladies, Spring Mass.; reopened Sept. 16. Send for circular. formerly Mrs. Ogden Hollman's) English, French, and Jerusan Boarding-School for Young Luiles and Chiliron, if West Thirty-eighlines, N. K., respons Sept. 2 Application may me usade personally or by letter a above Mt. Vernon English, Classical & Military Acad

and Block, Chicago, Ill. S. SHELDON NORTON, Proprietor. MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S Il-b, French, and Gorman Boarding and Day Scholing indice and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Efficient Section 18 of the next year that the section for the next year will be specified by the section of the section of the section will report Sept. 25, 22-4 teach

Mrs. H. SIMONS, Principal.

This school will resume Fuesday, Sept. 8. CECILIAN COLLEGE,

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. The Fall Term of Mrs. Bryan's School commences September 1874. Batavia, N. Y., April, 1874. WILLOW PARK SEMINARY. A catalogue of this popular and flourishing Institution can be obtained by addressing the proprietor, Dr. J. H. HERO, Westboro, Mass.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning Schools. Compiled express as a guide for the use of parents. Sent time. T. U. PINCK-NEY, Bennett Building, New York. Pecksicili (N. Y.) Milliury Academy.

Now Building and fine Gymnasium completed. Send

r Pictures. Sate per year. Colt. C. J. WAIGHT, A.

. ROSEET DOSALD, A. M., Principals. OTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Pongukeepsie, Dutchass Donny, N. Y. Course of sundy comprehensive. Music and flue arts a polality. For circulary, address.
C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

PROF. CHARLES DEGWSE, Director.
COTFAGE HILL, TARBYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, AN English and French bearding and day-school for young ladies. The significantly year begins Sept. 3. Best advantage of Bone and European schools. Beautiful grunds and river scenery. Address the HEV. GEO. T. HIDER, A. M. Principal.
DIWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND your Sept. 2. 860 per annum. Six professors prepare to pushis for College, Scientific School or Business. Mears. HOFFMAN & PLACE, Associate Principals.
GRAHAM SEMINARY, NO. 28 MICHIGAN. 4V. Grouper of Twelfthe-st. English and classical school for pushis of both sease. Will roopen Sept 7, 1874. M. L. BARNEN, Principal.

Miss Bulkley's Boarding AND DAY.

Miss Bulkley's Boarding AND DAY.

school, for young ladies, at Tarrytown-on-the Hadson, will reopen Sopt. 18.

Milk. Tardiven, s. W. Forty-Sixth-St., S.

M.Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, Sept. II. SOUND SCHOLARSHIP.
Modest, respectful, manly domestive,
Complete physical development.
At YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE for born.
Benjamin Mason, Box No. 654, Yonkars, J. Y.

PROPOSALS. NOTICE. By order of Court, this day entered, I will receive probable for this purchase of the stock, distinct, and lease-hold interest of A. B. Van Cott, Seweler, that the St-last, at 10 officials, m., at diore his State-at, Chicago, Aug. 18, 1944.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO III AND III LAKE-ST.

SUMMER RESORTS. BAY VIEW HOUSE

This Anoly-located house, citasted at Forry Beach, Saco, Me. (adjusting Old Orchard Beach), and near the new Camp-Moeting Ground, will open June 1, 1974. The house festivated mear the water; rooms large and airy, on a lin and eight, and all command a view of the comma in an adjust, boating, eathing, and airiding. The house is insectionally and the command as well of the command as the office of the depole in Saco to take parameters to the house. Terms medium.

Hubbard, belonging to the same man, came very near sharing the same fate, has strengthened the suspicions heretefore entertained ag-inst the owner and Captains of these crafts. The insurance men have lately been very uneasy on account of the duliness in marine business, which might induce evil-minded vessel-owners to get rid of their crafts and pocket the in-surance money.

CHICAGO.

There are at present two fiects in port, which is the cause of the river being so overcrowded with vessels.

—The prop Missouri, of Spencer's Line, will receive a general overtasuling at Miller's dry-docks.

| Bay City ... 9,723,762 |
The Sagmaws ... 1,822,000 |
Total from the river ... 11,543,762 |
For the season to date the shipments have been:
| Feet. |

A Great Female Criminal Dead.

(Continued from the Second Page.)

Citizens of the Eighth and Seven-teenth Wards Demand Wooden

A meeting of German, Scandinavian, and Bo-emian workingmen of the Eighth Ward was neld at No. 333 Blue Island avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of protest-ing against the recent extension of the fire-lim-its, and further organizing Section No. 5 of the Workingmen's party. About 200 were present. Henry Stein called the meeting to order, and nominated William Jeffers as Chairman, which

ing in German and English, and two other gen-tlemen explained it in Bohemian and Scandina-

runes, and as property would be because in value; and
WHEREAS, The owners of property in this section of
the city have not the means to build brick houses, and
consequently the inborers and small business men
would be deprived of the opportunity to acquire their
own home;

Resolved, That we hereby unanimously protest
against any ordinance which makes the fire-limits coextensive with the city limits; and further, be it

Resolved, That we request the Common Gouncil of
the City of Chicago not to pass any ordinance which
makes the city limits legally coextensive with the firelimits.

makes the city limits legally coexisuate with the invelimits.

Riccolved, That we appoint a committee to wait upon the Common Council of Chicago, and submit these resolutions to the same, and to take all the necessary steps to induce the Council to do justice to the undersigned.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.
On motion of Mr. Stein Messrs. Josef Svobola, Ferdinaud Stamm. F. Lunenberg, and Caristian Lenhardt were appointed a committee to obtain signatures to the protest to be presented to the Council against the Fire ordinance.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD. There is no longer any doubt that the Social-

GENERAL NEWS.

The alarm of fire from Box 52 at 1:10 o'clock

willie Earl, one of the parties concerned in the stabbing of Napoleon Kennedy at the notorious Brown's saloon, No. 396 South Clark street, Saturday, was arrested last night. He is a vicious, razor-cutting negro, who has been in the hands of the police on several occasions. Kennedy is pronounced out of danger by his physician, and there as therefore no prospect, unfortunately, for the hanging of Henry Millington, the fellow who did the stabbing.

architect. The church will be completed before winter.

The Lake Trustees met Saturday, with all present. The License Committee reported in favor of granting several licenses, which they did, after which bills were taken up, and \$53.68 were allowed. Mrs. Keefe's petition for the use of the Town-Hall for a few nights, was referred to the Committee.

A petition was received for the opening of Arnold street, and the laying of water-pipes theroop, which was also referred. Mr. Barney, Superintendent of the American Bridge Company's works, in a communication to the Board, stated the bridge across the ditch at the intersection of Thirty-mint and Hopkins streets was in a bad condition, and he wanted it repaired.

the above-mentioned ordinance, do not promote the common welfare, and that we declare them to be false and selfab.

**Resolved, That we petition the Council not to extend the first-limits beyond the boundaries prescribed in the ordinance of February, 1872.

**Resolved, That we requise the Common Council to instruct the proper authorities to rigidly enforce the pro

nest for eggs, and while he was exploring the hidden riches of the large mound, the upper part fell in and he was smothered. He was after-ward found, in the very act of digging,—buried alive in a bird's nest.

RICKEY AND BARNEY'S Famous Political Trave-tic, AMBITION! AMBITION! Or, HE WOULD HAVE AN OFFICE, with a full and very talented cast. ALL THE SPECIAL STARS in New Acta! FAREWELL MATINES Wednesday and Saturday. Remember prices. Very lowest in America.

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

OPENING PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING. CIVILIZATION

TWO LOVES AND A LIFE! Monday next, the Favorite-EDWIN ADAMS, WANTED-Several young ladies, with good singing roices, for the Ballet. Apply to L. L. Sharpe, Stage

SCHUMANN'S Trans-Atlantic Novelty Combina

With more Novalties, more Beauties, and more Wender-tal Acts than any Combination in the World Ghangaro Programms with New Ecotors, Evo.; Night Wednesday and Saturday Matiness.

Home Boarding School for Boys and Girls, AT OCONOMOWOC, WIS. Thorough instruction in every Department. For Circi apply to MINS GRADE P. JONES. Principal. EEV. L. W. DAVIS, Rector.

NO. 339 WEST ADAMS-ST.
For pupils of both seres. Opens Sept. 7. Teachers
competent and efficient; work thorough and practical.
Location unobjectionable.
M. E. GLEASON. Principal. Mrs. Faith C. Hosmer & Miss E. H. Rockwell's

At MORGAN PARK, Washington Heights, Ills. Tr. Fall Season of this institution will begin Sept. 18. Fronts can obtain full pampblet circulars for 1874, by accreasing the Principal or Wm. Takcots, Kaq., Attorney, t.-Law, 62 Portland Block, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTH SIDE SEMINARY.

Male, in the country, on the L. P. & S. W. R. R. Board to., for 20 weeks, only \$100. H. A. CECIL & BROS., lection P. O., Hardin Co., Ky. MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINERRING AT the Remsolaer Polytachaic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very pactical, Advantages unsurpassed in this country (raduates obtain excellent posttions. Re-opens Sept. 15. For the Annual Register, containing im-proved Course of Sucty, and full particulars, address Pace, CHALLES DROWNE, Director.

In BARNES, Principal.

M. Pittefield, Mass. Widely known for its sure advan-tages for Bioracy and art splings, and the beamy of its location. Address Roy. G. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PERFECTION! BOKER'S BITTERS. Beware of Counterfelts.

SCALES. Des A TATEBANKS'
SCALES

8. Flour steady higher, closing 1 white Mich-mber Michagan, ; buyer Sep-lember, 43.16%; amber Himols, , 49c; Septem-darn; No. 1, yan, 44c; No. 1

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Execution of Ely Bly for the Murder of Thomas Carmichael.

Vengeful Disposition of the Murdered Man's Father.

He Stands Gun in Hand at the Foot of the Scaffold.

JACKSBORO, Tex., Aug. 7, 1874.

Ely Bly, a negro, was hung here to-day for the nurder of Thomas Carmichael on the 16th of ast June.

Carmichael was a man about 26 years of age, nd lived in Parker County. He was in the habit of traveling about through the country trading, and was well known. He left Fort Griffin, 80 miles west of here, on the 14th of June, to come to this place. He employed Bly, who was a discharged soldier, to accompany him. The evidence, though entirely circumstantial, forms such a complete chain that there is no doubt of the hanged man's guilt. They selvent together, and were first seen at Emmett Lackett's, 23 miles this side of Griffin. They were then seen at Grabam's salt-works, 12 miles farther on, in Young County; then 14 this side of Graham's. At the crossing o Book Creek, just before the murder was comnitted, the negro was not seen, but Carmicha went to William Hill's house, a few hundred ards from the road, while the wagon was driven on past and across the creek by some one. Car nael stopped to trade at the places mentioned. ther knowledge of their being to ether. They stopped to camp about 3 miles side of Rock Creek and about 12 miles from cksboro, and there the murder was committed ome time during the night. Two men coming along next morning discovered the body lying in a pool of water, with the head terribly beaten in and the body mutilated. The wagon was stand-ing about 100 yards from the road, and contained chael's bloody clothes. It was about 50 ds from the camp-fire, and was supposed to have been dragged there by Bly after committing the murder. A heavy bludgeon, 4 feet long and 3% inches thick, was found near by, covered with the blood and hair of the murdered man. one of the horses belonging to the wagon was missing. The news was brought to town the morning, and the authorities immediately set to work to ferret out the criminal. It was found that a negro had been in town all day with an unusual amount of money, and had sold Car-michael's gun. He had left on the stage for Fort Worth, and Sheriff Lee Crutchfield set out o overtake it. It was caught about 12 miles from town, and the negro arrested. He had on Carmichael's partaleons and pistol at the time, and Carmichael's pecket-book was found in his pocket. The parties who went out to bring in the body found the missing horse in the suburbs of the town on their return. It knew its mate and neigned to it. Bly evidently rode this horse to the vicinity of Jacksboro, and turned it loose. THE TRIAL.

The accused was arrested on the 18th, and Court met on the 23d. A true bill was found, and he was arraigned to answer on the 28th. A. town, and the negro arrested. He had or

court met on the 22th. A true on was conduct, and he was arraigned to answer on the 28th. A day was consumed in impaneling a jury. The case was heard on the day following, and the prisoner convicted. He was sentenced on the 4th of July, and since that time has been channed to a post in the Court-House at this place. He was stolid and sulky from the first, and gave no excellentation of his whereabouts or intentions. was stolid and sulky from the first, and gave no explanation of his whereabouts or intentions. He denied the murder, and said no more. He latimed all the while that he had no idea of being pang. It seemed as if he expected to be rescued by his old comrades, the negro-soldiers, a number of whom are stationed at the post here.

THE SCAFFOLD.

At last the day but one arrived, and Bly saw them pringers in the scanlings for the scaffold.

At last the day but one arrived, and by saw them bringing in the seantlings for the scaffold, which was erected at the side of the Court-House, in the Public Square. The lumber was brought through the room in which he was lying ironed, and the scaffold was made with its platform resting in his window. He laughed and jaked with the builders as they worked. As the atternoon of the day went out, however, he seemed to grow more thoughtful, and gazed long and carpeatly at the sun as it went down across

frontier, and the hardy so tiers, with their wives, and sons, and daughters, seemed determined to take advantage of it. They dame to town, many from a distance of 30 miles, in their two-horse wagons, and camped out on the praise over night. The next morning—the morning of the all-momentous dav—they drove up into the Philic Square, and there the white-topped wagons, loaded with eager women and children, were a feature of the concourse assembled to witness this bitualizing sight.

"OLD MAN CARMICHAEL."

My story would not be considered if I failed to

this biutalizing sight.

"OLD MAN CARMICHAEL."

My story would not be coim-lete if I failed to give you an account of the part which the father and family of the murdered man played in this tragedy. We cannot blame him, as a father, for seeing that the law was not cheated where he was so peculiarly interessed in its execution. But his persistent vengeance, even beyond the scaffold's work, will sound odd to ears used to the soft stories of blood in the older States. He watched the trial like a hawk; saw the man he believed to be the murderer of his son convicted; and hired an extra guardat his own expense. During the four weeks of waiting, he came up from his home—40 miles away, in Parker County—once every week to see that the margerer had not tampered with his chains. Yesterder afternoon he cane into town with his whole family. He is a white-headed out robust old fellow, who shows evidences of having been at some time in affluent circumstances. It is said he was once worth hundreds of thousands, but is poor now. He came in in a buggy, with his wife, wante his son-in-law drove the three daughters in a rockaway. Two of them are unmarried, are really beautiful women, and, I am told, accomplished. They drove in about sundown, and, as they entered the Public Square. a general exclamation went round, "My God! there's old man Carmichael and his whole tamily! Who would have thought

the next that was seen of them was to-day, in an opening was made in the crowd to let guard pass in. Old man Carmichael and non an opening was made in the crowd to let a guard pass in. Old man Carmichael and a family came marching in shead of the guard, in control of the guard, the old man with a Winchester of in his hands. When the negro was rought out, Carmichael cocked his gun, and it with eyes fixed upon him. The other and daughters stared steroly at him. The other and daughters stared steroly at him. In the death-warrant was being read, the bangest sister got up ablieft,—a fact that was sarked by all, for the eyes of the great consures were fixed as much upon the Carmichaels upon the doomed criminal. The other unstried gul stayed, however, and there was a sim look of exultation in her face. When the rop fell, old man Carmichael instinctively raaped his gun and raised out of his seat; but here was no breaking of the rope, no accident any kind, and the vengeance of the law, and as satisfied. When the body was taken down as satisfied. When the body was taken down and put in the coffin, the old man came and amped the hangman's knot, which was given in the time than the treets for several cure with it in his hand.

THE HANGED MAN.

THE HANGED MAN.

Bly was a great, stalwart fellow,—I think the nest specimen of physical perfection I ever aw. He was about 29 years old, and came from ennessee here. He was a siave of a Mr. Bly, oar Galiatin, and says that he sold for \$1,900 hen 12 years of age. He held up under his to until two hours before the execution, when

ever, Parson Claggett came up-stairs, and Bly received him kindly, and they had quite a chat together, during which the prisoner was several times much affected. About 10 o'clock the Sheriff sent him a watermelon, which be seemed to enjov very much, and, while eating it, laughed and talked, and bandied humor with his guards, with whom be has always been on the best terms. He talked freely about them hanging him, and about the watermelon being mighty goort then, but he gussied he wouldn't have time for it to feel good long. He seemed even gleeful when he got into a tab of cool water to bathe himsif before dressing for the scaffold. "Hoo-poo!" he cried; "takin' my last bath!" When his dinner was brought, he said be guessed it wouldn't pay to eat it, as he had such a little while to live. "What you goin' to do with that rope?" he asked, laughing, as the Sheriff entered with the fatal noose. Having been a blacksmith once himself, he gave the smith some good advice as to how to cut off the heavy irons from around his ankles. It is beheved by those who were with him most that he actually expected to escape up to the time the cap was slipped over his face. "What are you trembling so for?" he jokingly said to the Sheriff, as he went to bind him. When he came out upon the platform he looked wistfully at a bunch of negro-soldiers that stood up close, to the rope. When asked if he wished to speak he stepped forward and said, "It's hard for a man to die when he has committed no crime. I am willing to die. I see I have to die, but I never killed Thomas Carmichael." Just as the Sheriff gave the word for the rope to be cut, Bly started to say something, but it was too late; the sharp hatchet severed the rope supporting the trap, and Ely Bly's 200-pound body fell like a stone. There was a sharp thud, and all was over. He died instantly. There was a slight twitch of the body, and the soul of Ely Bly, innocent or guilty, took its sad flight. It is the general belief that he was commencing to make a confession when the rope was c the rope was cut.

CRIME.

Another Man Confesses to Have Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 16.—An unknown Jew, giving the name of Charles Levi, gave himself up to the Sheriff of McLean County the other day, and stated that he was one of the assassins of Nathan, who was killed by burglars in New York wo years ago. He is a wicked-looking fellow, and a man whose appearance is in keeping with his story, which, however, is not believed by the officers. The New York police have been notified by telegraph. He is about 25 or 30 years of

Murderer Lynched. AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 16.—Capt. O. F. Butler, who was shot by a negro, died last night. The citizens were so exasperated at the unprovoked murder that several hundred of them armed hemselves and marched to the jail where the Murell brothers were confined, took both of them out and carried them to the parade grounds. A jury was improvised, when both Gabriel and Mike Murell ascerted their innocence. After three hours investigation of the sworn testimony of eye witnesses of the murder, Gabriel was taken back to jail and Mike shot to death.

A Drunken Brute Burns a Girl to Death.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 16.—Charles Cromer, runken youth, went to a house of ill-fame last night, and while there threw a lighted coal-oil lamp at Kate Dermont, late of Dayton, one of the boarders. The lamp struck s wall, throwing the burning oil on the girl, setting her clothes on fire, and injuring her so badly that she cannot

KEENE, N. H., Aug. 16.—Ailen Craig, fore-man of a tannery, was found in the street tonight with his throat cut, and died in a short time. William A. McLaughter, one of the emploves, has been arrested on the charge of com

THE "OLD APPLE-ORCHARD."

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribun FORT MADISON, Ia., Aug. 12, 1874.
Your correspondent has often heard of what s termed the "Old Apple-Orchard," situated beow Montrose. Ia., at the head of the Des Moines or Lower Mississippi Rapids, but has never been able to gratify his curiosity by visiting that spot until a few days ago; I found a number of the trees still living, although they are nearly 100 years old, and have grown tall and slim, in unison with the forest-trees surrounding them They do not stand there merely to indicate the presence of the former natives, prior to the set-tlement by the Anglo-Saxon race, but are pro-lific, bearing fruit of large size and of excellent

flavor.

Several different versions have been given of he manner in which the manner in which the trees came to be there, when nope but Indians inhabited this portion of the country; but, from careful inquiry among the oldest inhabitants, I gather the following information: This portion of Iowa was once the home of Blackhawk and Keokuk and their respective nations, the Sacs and Foxes; and to one of these belongs the honor of planting the trees. It was the custom. Sacs and Foxes; and to one of these belongs the honor of planting the trees. It was the custom of the Iudians, in those days, to make annual pilgrimages to St. Louis, in order to procure supplies of Gen. Clark, then Agent of Indian Affairs. Between the years 1795 and 1798 a young Iudian named Red Bird (called by the whites Charles Abbott), while on his return from St. Louis, stopped for a few days at St. Charles, on the Missouri River, and, when ready to continue his journey, one of the whites made him a present of twenty apple frees, tied together, with the roots protected. These he carried in his hand until he reached home, where he planted them among the forest-trees surrounding his wigwam. Blackhawk confirmed the statement of Red Bird as to the origin of this apple-orchard, as here given. chard, as here given.

A Young Lady and Two Young Men

A Young Lady and Two Young Men Drowned whitst Bathing at Centre Harbor, N. H.

From the Boston Post, Aug. 14.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of three young persons, residents of East Boston, were brought bome to their stricken friends for burist, under circumstances of the most melancholy and harrowing character. It seems that a few weeks since a party of citizens left the Island Ward for pleasure and recreation at Centre Harbor, N. H. They had enjoyed themselves amids the mountain air and beautiful scenery

and Ward for pleasure and recreation at Centre Harbor, N. H. They had enjoyed themselves amidst the mountain air and beautiful scenery of Centre Harbor, and were to return home within a few days. On Wednesday afternoon a bathing party was made up, consisting of three young ladies named Miss Jessie Pierce, Miss-Jessie E. Coe, and Miss Lina F. Coe, and three young gentlemen named George Demond, Herbert Folts, and John Pierce. They had been in but a short time, wading and half swimming about in water not over three and half or four feet deep, when Miss Pierce pitched forward and began struggling, as if in imminent danger, as the event indeed proved she was. The Misses Coe rushed toward her and tried to seize her garments, but found themselves precipitated into a large and deep hole. George Demond at the same time sprang toward Miss Pierce, while Mr. Pierce endeavored to rescue the two girls nearest him. He is not, he says, much of a swimmer, and how he saved both or either he cannot tell. The girls were desperately frightened, struggled to disadvantage, as might be expected, and a current of some character seemed drawing them toward the hole. When he had reached the bank with them he was greatly exhausted, and the rescued girls were dupensible, all having been under water many seconds in the effort. He turned to see about the others, but none were in sight. Desmond had either been seized with cramp or disabled by the exertions of Miss Pierce, and the brave lad, Foltz, who attempted the rescue of these two as they disappeared, could not swim, and speedily met his fate. The aunt, though in full sight, was powelless to aid. She says that they did not rise to the surface after first sinking. The fatal submarine citfall was no doubt one of a kind often met with on the shores of lakes and rivers, about 10 or 12 feet in diameter, and, as in this case, about 14 feet deep. A gentleman kind often met with on the shores of lakes and rivers, about 10 or 12 feet in diameter, and, as in this case, about 14 feet deep. A gentleman named Green, whose assistance was procured, dived and brought up the three bodies. Two physicians were speedily summoned, and not till all possible remedies and restoratives had been tried for a period of three hours, at the campand at the nearest house, were efforts in this direction abandoned.

That royal haby who went to Brazil to be

rears of age. He held up under his if two hours before the execution, when od-by. He then broke down, and the lied down his cheeks. When asked if he aminister, he replied that he didn't care or the other. The preacher might if he wanted to, but he thought ald do himself as much good reacher. After he got to crying, how-

THACK ERAY.

Some Recollections of Him.

The second volume of the "Bric-a-Brac Se ies" has been published by Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co., and is devoted to "Anecdote Biographies of Thackersy and Dick ens." Much the larger portion of space is given to Thack-ersy. The following is from the preface of Mr. R. H. Stoddard, the editor:
"A number of Thackeray anecdotes have fallen

in- my way while this volume has been passing through the press. Here is one which was related by the late Charles Sumner: 'When Thackeray was in this city (Washington), we visited, among the earlier places, the Capitol ro-tunds. Thackeray was an artist by birthright, and his judgment was beyond chance or quesand in a few words gave each picture its perfectly correct rank and art valuation. fectly correct rank and art valuation. 'Trumbull is your painter,' he said, 'never neglect Trumbull.' Other places of interest were then seen, after which he started homeward. He had not yet been at my house and my chief anxiety was to coach him safely past that Jackson statue. The conversation hung persistently upon art matters, which made it certain that I was to have trouble when we should come in view of that particular excrescence. We turned the dreaded corner at last, when, to my astourishment, Mr. Thackeray held straight past the hideous figure, moving his head neither to the right nor left, and chatting as airily as though we were strolling through an

head neither to the right nor left, and chatting as airily as though we were strolling through an English park. Now I know that the instant we came in sight of poor Jackson's caricature he saw it, realized its accumulated terrors at a glance, and, in the charity of his great heart, took all pains to avoid having a word said about it. Ah, but he was a man of rare consideration." "Here is a cluster of little anecdotes: Thackeray was not a humorist, in the sense that Dickens was; nor a wit, in the sense that Jerrold was; but he now and then said a good thing in a quiet way. He was pestered on one occasion rold was; but he now and then said a good thing in a quiet way. He was pestered on one occasion while in this country by a young gentleman of an inquiring turn of mind, as to what was thought of this person and that person in England. 'Mr. Thackeray,' he asked, 'what do they think of Tupper?' 'They don't think of Tupper,' was the reply. Another man of letters was mentioned, and it transpired that he was addicted to beer-drinking. 'Yes,' said Thackeray, 'take him for half and helf and he was a man.' His convection with Fraser's Magazine eray, 'take him for half and half and he was a man.' His connection with Fraser's Magazine was the subject of conversation, and the right of an editor to change the 'copy' of his contributors was discussed. Thackeray maintained that no such right existed, except as regarded errors of grammar, and declared that the only person who could make alterations for the better was the author himself, as a right edit. the only person who could make alternations for the better was the author himself; as a rule, edi-torial changes were blunders. 'I told an editor to once and he did not like it. "I have no ob-jection to your putting your hoofs on my para-graphs," I remarked, "but I decidedly object to your sticking your ears through them." 'He graphs, 'I temarked, 'but I decidedly object to your sticking your ears through them.' 'He never forgave you, of course.' 'I bever thought to ask.' Thackeray and Jerrold used to sit near each other at the Punch dinners, and Jerrold was inclined to wrangle, if everything was not to his liking; but Thackeray would keep the peace. 'There's no use in our quarreling,' he said, for we must meet again text week.'"

we must meet again next week. Some of the persons who have recollections of Thackersy give mention to the surprising fact that at some times he was very kind and wanted to talk, and that at other times be passed them by with a nod. If people would reflect a little, they would observe that this is exactly what they themselves do.

The recollections of Mr. Hodder, at one time

The recollections of Mr. Hooder, at one time Thackeray's private secretary, are pethaps as unfamiliar as any other portion of the book.

"To Onslow Square I accordingly went on the morning fixed upon, and found Mr. Thackeray in his study to receive me; but, instead of entering upon business in that part of the house, he took me up-stairs to his bedroom, house, he took me up-stars to his beforom, where every arrangement had been made for the convenience of writing. I then learned that he was busily occupied in preparing his lectures on the 'Four Georges,' and that he had need of an amahuensis to fill the place of one who was now otherwise occupied. In that capature it was now task to write a his dictains and who was now otherwise occupied. In that capacity, it was my task to write to his dictation, and to make extracts from books, according to his instructions, either at his own house or at the British Museum. This duty called me to his bed-chamber every morning, and, as a general rule, I found him up and ready to begin work, though he was sometimes in doubt and difficulty as to whether he commence operations sitting, standing, or waking about, or lying down. Often he would light a cigar, and, after pacing the room for a few minutes, would put the unsmoked remnant on the mantel-piece, and resume his work with increased cheerfulness, as if he had gathered fresh inspiration from the 'gentle odors' of the 'sublime tobacco.' "It was not a little amusing to observe the frequency with which Mr. Thackeray, in the moments of dictation, would change his position, and I could not but think that he seemed most at his case when one would return the seemed most as his case when one would return the seemed most as his case when one would be seemed most as the seeme

enunciation was always clear and distinct, and he generally weighed his words before he gave breath,' so that his amanuensis seldom re them breath, so that his amanuensis seldom re-ceived a check during the progress of his pen. He never became euergetic, but spoke with that calm deliberation which distinguished his public readings; and there was one peculiarity which, among others, I especially remarked, namely, that when he made a humorous point, which nevitably caused me to laugh, his own coun-tenance was unmoved, like that of the comedian liston who as it well known, looked as if he

tenance was unmoved, like that of the comedian Liston, who, as is well known, looked as if he wondered what had occurred to excite the risibility of his audience.

"Many authors have often declared that they could not write to dictation. Thackeray was one who could, and liked to do so; and no better proof need be afforded of his power in that respect than is to be found in his 'Four Georges,' which contain some of the most thoughtful and vigorous passages that ever emanated from his brain.

"While I was thus daily engaged with Mr. Thackeray, he sometimes required my assist-

emanated from his brain.

"While I was thus daily engaged with Mr. Thackeray, he sometimes required my assistance on a Sunday afternoon; and I call to mind one Sunday in particular—I think it was the last before he stated for America—when I found him in exceptionally high apirits, and much more inclined to talk) than to write. He spoke of the journey he was about to commence, and of the money he should probably make by his readings in America. He wanted a few thousands more, he said, for he had not yet made enough. True, he said, for he had not yet made enough. True, he said, for he had not yet made enough. True, he said, for he had not yet made enough. True, he should be able before he left the country to discharge the remainder of the liability. He then went on to relate some of his literary experiences, and the circumstances under which his fortunes had improved during the last few years, observing that lecturing was certainly more profitable than magazine-writing. He next alluded to his friends, the contributors to Funch, and passed in review many of their virtues and diosyncrasies; and was at some pains to show that he held the humorous brotherhood in high esteem.

"On Mr. Thackeray's return from a successful

idiosyncrasies; and was at some pains to show that he held the humorous brotherhood in high esteem.

"On Mr. Thackersy's return from a successful tour in the United States, he sought to make arrangements for the reading of his lectures on 'The Four Georges' in London and the provinces. He had fulfilled his purpose of delivering them in America in the first instance, and he had now no reason to think that they would not be listened to with satisfaction in his own country. To undertake the responsibility of organizing any plan of proceeding, of appointing agents, of superintending the publication of advertisements, and settling the various other preliminary matters incidental to what is technically called a 'lecturing tour,' was, of course, more than could possibly be expected from a man of Mr. Thackeray's intellectual calibre. It soon, therefore, became known that he was 'in the market,' as it were, ready to accept engagements for the reading of his lectures; and Mr. Frederick Beale, belonging to a musical firm of some note, expressed his desire to Mr. Thackeray, through me, to make the speculation his own, and to 'farm' the lecturer at a given sum for each reading. Mr. Thackeray appeared pleased at the proposition, and a morning was appointed for Mr. Beale to accompany me to his house, with a view of my introducing him to the celebrated writer, and witnessing the arrangement of the terms.

"Mr. Thackeray was in his dreesing-gown and slippers, and received us in his bedroom, where, as I have already stated, he generally passed his mornings and wrote his books. His study being a small back room behind the dining-room, on the ground floor, and being exposed to the noises from the street, he had caused his writing-table and appliances to be used as a sleeping-chamber, and the front, which was considerably larger than the other, as a stiting-room. The dimensions of this apartment being capacious, Mr. Thackeray was enabled to move about in the intervals of writing, and to extend his limbs on a couch; and, in fine, to

to a sitting posture. On the morning in question some domestic difficulty had ruffled the severnity of his mind, and it was evident from the shruptness of his manner that he had no idea of being other than thoroughly 'business-like' in the negotiations we were about to commence. After a little preparatory interchange of civilities (which it was pretty evident Mr. Thackeray would have described as a 'bore' had 't been possible to ascertain his candid opinion the moment). Mr. Beale, in his usual courteous manner, suggested the terms himself; and Mr. Thackeray, like a true diplomatist as he *as, never allowed it to be supposed that he thought them more than reasonably remunerative.

"The payment proposed was 50 guineas for each reading, and Mr. Thackeray was to appear a certain number of times in London—at the Surrey Masso-Hall, for instance—and to undertake a tour of three weeks in the Provinces. That he was well estaisfied with his arrangement with Mr. Beale is best proved by the fact that, when he saw me on the following day, he exclaimed, 'What terms! fifty guineas a night! Why, I shouldn't have received one-half that sum for an article in Fraser a few years ago.

"As I was traveling entirely in an official character, and was not responsible to Mr. Thackeray, I studiously avoided forcing myself on his company, but always took especial care to select a carriage he did not occupy, and to plant myself in an hotel he did not patronize. Hence—if I may speak paradoxically—we pulled remarkably well together; and although the arrangements for a public reading every evening at 8 o'clock left little opportunity for social enjoyment—that is to say, at a time when it would be most in accordance with his usual habit—Mr. nent-that is to say, at a time when it would ment—that is to say, at a time when it would be most in accordance with his usual habit—Mr. Thackeray occasionally asked me to dine with him. 'This is a nice room,' he would say, if the apartment allotted to him chanced to have a rural aspect, with trees and flowers bobbing in at the window; 'I could write here!' And where was it, it may be asked, that he could not write for the twenty-two handsome yolumes of write; for the twenty-two handsome volumes of his works lately issued bear sufficient presumphis works lately issued pear sumdent preamb-tive evidence that his labor was done in various places and climes. May it not be fairly supposed that Titmarsh's 'Carmen Lilliense,' dated Lille, Sept. 2, 1843, and published in Fraser's Maga-zine, was written on the identical spot where he was visited by the sad pecuniary misfortune which he so humorously deplores in the refrain of the ballad?

"My heart is weary, my peace is gone;
How shall I e'er my woes reveal?
I have no money; I lie in pawn,
A stranger in the town of Lille,"
At the time of the publication of 'Vanity "At the time of the publication of 'Vanity Fair,' Thackeray's great contemporary, Charles Dickens (for in spite of all remonstrance it has always been the fashion to place the two writers in the same category, and often to sacrifice one at the shrine of the other, according to the particular taste of the person addressing ...imself to the subject), was producing, in the accustomed monthly form—the green cover in the one instance, against the yellow cover in the other—his story of 'Dombey and Son,' and it was Thackeray's delight to read each number with eagerness as it issued from the press. He had often been heard to speak of the work in terms of the highest praise. When it had reached its fifth number, wherein Mr. Charles Dickens described the end of little Paul with a depth of pathos which produced a vibratory emotion in pathos which produced a vibratory emotion in the hearts of all who read it, Mr. Thackeray seemed electrified at the thought that there was one man living who could exercise so complete a control over him. Putting No. 5 of 'Dombey and Son' in his pocket, he hastened down to and son in his pocket, he hastened down to Mr. Punch's printing office, and entering the edi-tor's room, where I chanced to be the only per-son present except Mr. Mark Lemon himself, he dashed it on the table with startling vehemence, and exclaimed. There's no writing against such as this one has no chance. Bend this observe as this—one has no chance! Read that chapter describing young Paul's death; it is unsurpassed

"Long after this, and during the period that I acted as his amanuensis, I went into his chamber one norning, as usual, and found him in bed for, lest it should be considered that Mr. Thackeray was what is commonly called a late riser, I should state at once that my visits to him were eray was what is commonly called a late riser, I should state at once that my visits to him were somewhat early, that is to say, before 9 o'clock), a little pot of tea and some dry toast on a table by his side. I therefore remained at a distance from him, but Mr. Thackeray called me forward, and I discovered that he had passed a very restless night. 'I am sorry,' said I, 'that you do not seem very well this morning.' 'Well,' he murmured, 'no, I am not well. I have got to make that confounded speech to-night.' I immediately recollected that he was to preside at the annual dunner of the General Theatrical Fand,—an undertaking which I well knew was entirely repugnant to his taste and wishes. 'Don't let that trouble you, Mr. Thackeray,' said I; 'you will be sure to be all right when the time comes.' Nonsense!' he replied, 'it won't come all right—I can't make a speech. Confound it! That fellow Jackson let me in for this! Why don't they get Dickens to take the chair? He can make a speech, and a good one. I'm of no use,' I told him that I had a speech to present to be a series of the can make a speech, and a good one. I'm of no use,' I told him that I had a speech to mean the remark in present to good one. I'm of no use.' I told him that I thoroughly appreciated his remark in regard to Mr. Dickens, but that at the same time he was Mr. Dickens, but that at the same time he was giving little credit to those whose discernment had selected him as the Chairman of the even-ing; and they could not very well ask Mr. Dick-ens, as he had only a year or two since occupied that position at an anniversary dinner of the same institution 'They little think how ner

same institution. 'They little think how nervous I am, 'said Thackeray; 'and Dickens doesn't know the meaning of the word.'

"In confirmation of this remark, I observed that once I asked Mr. Dickens if he ever felt nervous on public occasions when called upon to speak; and his instant reply was, 'Not in the least. The first time I took the chair at a public dinner I felt just as much confidence as if I had done the same thing a hundred times before.'

"The result of Mr. Thackeray's Chairmanship on the evening in question may here be recorded, with all respect to his memory, and with that desire to be strictly correct which he himself would have been the first to encourage. True to his

sire to be strictly correct which he himself would have been the first to encourage. True to his engagement, he took the post assigned to him, and commenced his duties as if he had resolved to set difficulties at defiance, and to show that the task was not quite impossible with him; but, unhappily for his nervous and sensitive temperament, Mr. Charles Dickens, as the President of the institution, sat at his right hand, and when he came to the all-absorbing tonst of the evening the tution, sat at his right hand, and when he came to the all-absorbing toast of the evening, the terrifying fact rushed across his mind that his great contemporary would witness all his short-comings and his sad inferiority. He had prepared his speech, and he commenced with some learned allusions to the car of Thespis and the early history of the drama, when he suddenly collapsed, and brought his address to a close in a few commonplace observations which could scarcely be called coherent. He too plainly felt the weakness of his position, and, nowithstanding a particularly king and complimentary speech in which Mr. Dickens proposed his health as Chairman, he could not recover the prestige he believed he had lost, and he left the room in company with an old friehd at as early a moment as he could consistently with the respect he owed to the company.

his desire to exalt others at the expense of himself. I found him one morning in an unusually loquacious mood, and I had not been with him many minutes before he said he was not disposed to trouble himself with any work that day. He was more inclined to talk. Adverting by ustural transition from the subject he first touched upon to the respective merits of various writers who were thea daily before the world, he spoke of the great success of Household Words, and of the ability displayed in its pages by some of its contributors. 'There's one man,' for instance, he emphatically exclaimed, 'who is a very clever fellow, and that is Sala. That paper of his, 'The Key of the Street,' is one of the best things I ever read. I couldn't have written it. I wish I could.'

"It was a common practice in the towns we visited for quidnunce, ambitious dowagers, and aspiring damsels pertaining to the order of bluestockings, to pester Mr. Thackeray at the close of the lecture to insert his autograph in an album,—a request with which he was not often willing to comply. On one occasion an album was placed before him by a young fellow who thought to tempt him by calling attention to the fact that the signatures of several distinguished musicians, including that of one of our most celebrated tenors, were in the same book, and that therefore he would be in very good company. 'What! among all these fiddlers?' exclaimed Thackeray with pretended raillery. Having uttered the somewhat brusque phrase, he could not well do otherwise than satisfy the desire expressed; but he would not be prevailed upon to write more than a simple signature,—'W. M. Thackeray.' On another occasion the hook home to his hotel, in order that he 'Charles Dickens was as happy at intimate social gatherings as on great public occasions. A dinner was gatherings as on great public occasions.

* Charles Dickens was as happy at intimate social gatherings as on great public occasions. A dinner was given to his eldest son on the occasion of his departure for Coins on a commercial mission. Blanchard Jerrold was in the chair, with Mr. Dickens on his left, and the guests of the evening on his right. The young gentieman became warmed with the wine; wheresupon Dickens, in returning thanks for his own health, took the opportunity of observing that after such a generous dinner "a little transaction in tea "would do his son a world of good,

might have time to scan its contents. Amonthese he scon discovered the subjoined lines:

"'Mont Blane is the Monarch of Mountains—
They crowned him long ago;
But who they got to put it on
Nobody seems to know.

"'ALSERT SATER."

"Under these lines Mr. Thackeray speedily rote the following: "'A HUMBLE SUGGESTION.
"'I know that Albert wrote in hurry;
To criticise I scarce presume;
But yet methinks that Lindley Murray,
Instead of who, had written whom.
"'W. M. THACKERAY."

EPISCOPALIANISM.

The Church Congress to Be Held at

The Church Congress to Be Held at
New York in October.
From the New York Evenine Post.

Inasmuch as many inquiries are made in reference to the Protestant Episcopal Church Congress, to be held in this city Oct. 5, 6, 7, and 8, the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Willes, has furnished us with the following information in advance of the programme of proceedings, which will soon appear in the Protestant Episcopal and other journals:

First, the Congress itself is the result of the action of a large and influential meeting of clergy of various diocesses, held in New Haven some months since. At that meeting a General Committee was appointed, which met on the latter meeting a series of voice, in this city. At the latter meeting a series of voice, in

heusiveness of church-thought:

Rev. C. W. Andrews, D. D., Rev. C. L. Biehards,

Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Rev. W. R. Nicholson,

Rev. E. Beardsley, D. D.,

Rev. W. R. Huntington, Bt. Rev. J. F. Young,

D. D.,

Rev. W. R. Huntington, Rt. Rev. J. F. Young,

D. D., Rev. W. R. Huntington, Rt. Rev. J. F. Young,

D. D., Rev. W. R. Huntington, Rt. Rev. J. F. Young,

Rev. T. H. Vinton, D. D., Rev. Pullips Brooks, D. D.,

Rev. T. Rev. W. R. W. P. Perry, D. D. D.,

Rev. T. Rev. W. Rev. J. D. D.,

Rev. T. M. W. Peters, D. D., Rev. S. W. W. P. Rev. D. D.,

Rev. J. Rev. T. M. Peters, D. D., Rev. E. Harwood, D. D.,

Rev. J. R. K. Washburn, D. D., Rev. H. B. Winpple,

Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D.,

Rev. J. R. Goodwin, D. D.,

Rev. J. R. Goodwin, D. D.,

Rev. H. M. Thompson, Rev. Kraneis Wharton,

D. D.,

Rev. Rev. H. M. Thompson, Rev. Kraneis Wharton,

R. Rev. T. W. Wharton,

Rev. H. M. Thompson, Rev. Eraneis Wharton, D. D., Ri. Eev. J. Williams, "Witodrew. tNot heard from.
At a meeting of the committee just referred to, the following "order," prepared by a sub-committee, was unanimously adopted:

First.—The Bishop of the diocess within which a Church Congress shall be held shall be invited to take the chair and preside; in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside.

Second.—None but members of the Protestant Episoopal Church or of churches in communion with the same, shall address the Congress; and no person shall be allowed to speak twice upon the same subject.

Third—All questions of order shall be in the discretion of the Chairman, and his decision shall be final. Third—All questions of order shall be in the discretion of the Chairman, and his decision shall be final.

Fourth—Any person within the before-named limit
who, after the regular appointees, shall desire to address the Congress, must present his card to the Secretary, and the Chair shall call upon such speakers in
the order in which their cards are received.

Fifth—Every speaker shall address the Chair only,
and confine himself strictly to the subject under discussion.

the order in which their cards are received.

Pith.—Every speaker shall address the Chair only, and confine himself strictly to the subject under discussion.

Sixth.—No questions arising out of any paper or subject shall be put to the vote.

In accordance with the first of these votes, at a time deemed proper and respectful to the Bishop of the Diocese of New York, a committee of arrangements presented the invitation to the Bishop. At the date of this communication no reply has been received to the note of the Committee.

To the invitations extended to the nominated Vice-presidents, in the large majority of instances, the most favorable and cordial answers have been received. Among the distinguished gentlemen thus accepting may be named the Bishops of Alabama, Rhode Island, Ohio, Central New York, Nicholson, of New Jersey; Schulger, of Missouri; Craik, of Kentucky; Locke, of Illinois; Rudden, of Pennsylvania; Norton and Andrews, of Vignia; Grafton, of Massachusetts; Finckney, of South Carolina; De Koven, of Wisconsin; Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky; J. M. Andrews, of Ohio; A. H. Bice, of Boston; H. B. Hamson, of Connecticut; E. McCrady, of South Carolina; Judge H. W. Sheffey, of Virginia; James Emmet, of New York; Dr. Hagan, Massachusetts; S. P. Nash, New York; Dr. Bastuck, of Massachusetts; P. R. Pyne, and H. F. Spaulding, New York. Chief—Justice Waite, Gov. John A. Dix, and Mr. Robert C. Winthrop are among gentlemen from whom replies are expected. The sessions of the Congress will probably be held in the Cooper Institute, an introductory service, together with sermon, being appointed for Monday evening, Oct. 5, at Calvary Church.

From letters received by the several committees from all quarters of the Episcopal Church, it can hardly be doubted that as a measure, already successfully adopted in England, for the frank and courieous expression of differing views, the present Congress, in its nature and plan, commenda itself to a very wide circle of favor and support.

We learn from another source that Peter Cooper

Supreme Court of the United States, is exp during the meeting to read a paper on some ject connected with ecclesiastical law.

An Interesting Discovery.

Biblical students will be interested to learn the striking results of investigations made by Henry Brugsch-Bey on the subject of the Exodus. This gentleman is Vice-President of the free schools at Cairo, and is one of the most spent along time in studying ancient records and in examining the country in order to test the Bible account. According to the record given by Moses, that leader, having obtained permis-sion from the Pharaoh to take the children of son from the Parason to take the children of larael into the desert to offer sacrifice to the Almighty, conducted them out of Raamses, and thence by several short journers to the sea. The effort of Brugsch-Bey has been to find the City of Raamses, to trace the journey, and to discover a point where the passage could have been made without supposing an absolute mir-

In the museum of Liege a letter was found in which the writer reports that he has obeyed an order to distribute grain to the "Hebrews employed upon the stone for the great fortress of the city of Ramness." Other documents show that the city was built by Ramness II. A poet that the city was built by Rammes II. A poet has written an enthusiastic eulogy upon the city, and on the reverse of this writing is an account rendered by the masons appointed to see that the Eprion (Hebrews) make every day, under the supervision of brutal soldiery, the number of bricks required of them. Rammess is now certainly recognized in the gigantic ruins of the ancient Tanis, called Zan by the Egyptians and Zoan by the Hebrews. This explains, by the way, two verses in the seventy-cighth Paalm:

Zoan by the Hebrews. This explains, by the way, two verses in the seventy-lighth Psalm:

"Marvelous things did He in the sight of their fathers, in the land of Egypt, in the field of Zoan.
"He divided theses and caused them to pass through; and He made the waters to stand as an heap."

The City of Raamses, then, was situated upon the Tanitic branch of the Nile, then a very large stream, and was the key to the passage between Egypt and Asia. It was near the fortress of Migdol, where the Istaelites made a halt, and is not far from another district of which the Capital, Pithone, was one of the "treasure cities" built by the Hebrewa, according to the book of Exodus. These several districts, as also Goshen, which the Pharaoh of the time gave to Jacob, were inhabited, not by Egyptians, but by by the Hebrews, according to the book of Exodus. These several districts, as also Goehen, which the Pharach of the time gave to Jacob, were inhabited, not by Egyptians, but by the Kbalon, a mixed race which ruled over the Phenicians and the Bedouins of Arabia, and which even now occupies the borders of Lake Menzaleh. The journey of the Hebrews from Rasmases to Migdol is exactly that followed, according to a papyrus in the British Museum, by a man charged with the duty of pursuing and recovering two slaves who had escaped from the service of some great lord of the Egyptians. Toese slaves also tried to reach the desert, fleeing from Rasmases to Succoth, thence to Khastom (the Etham of the Scriptures), and to Migdol. If Moses took this route and did not enter at once, into the land of the Philistines, it was because Rasmases II. had with that people a treaty, the text of which, engraven upon a monument, yet exists at Thebes. By this treaty Rasmases and the Prince of the Khetiens, the most powerful of the rulers in the land of Canaan, mutually bound themselves to return all persons escaped from the service of the other into their own territory. In consequence of his knowledge of this treaty, Moses led the people of Israel more to the north, and crossed not the Red Sea, but, at the lower coasts of the Mediterranean, the lake anciently called Sirbonis.

The high tide which overtook the troops of Pharaoh Meneptah, son of Pharaoh Rasmases II., in whose reign the exodus took place, is a common occurrence in these parts. Both Sirabo and Diodorus Siculus cite facts which go to show that in the regions called "the gulfs" sudden swellings of the water are observed, and at such a time Ring Artaxerxes, who was leading an expedition against Egypt, lost his whole army by drowning. The account of the journey of the Hebrews under Moses is entirely consistent with these facts and thus theory. They followed the wilderness of they which is situated between the Mediterranean and the Gui of Sicus. The bitter waters of Marah are the br

where and how a certain natural phenor might have come to their relief, especia Moses had happened to know the curious of nature at the point where he crossed.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

There is fresh trouble in the Ada Street Church. William F. Thomas has sued for and obtained, temporarily, an injunction restraining the Board of Trustees from borrowing any money or morigaging the church property.

—A fire occurred Saturday afternoon in a planing-mill on the coroler of Morgan and Pratt streets, which threatened to extend over a large district, but was checked after the planing-mill and three or four tenements and bares had been destroyed. The total loss was about \$20,000.

—Earl Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, arrived in Chicago Saturday with his suite, and was duly taken in charge by the Mayor and Reception Committee of the Common Council. The day was passed in speech-making and sight-seeing. Local.

◆ A negro named Kennedy was fatally stabbed

*A negro named Kennedy was fatally stabbed Saturday by another negro named Millington, with whom he had quarreled.

—Henry Tiffany, traveling agent of the Singer Sewing-Machine Company, was waylaid by two negroes Saturday night on Adams street, between Clark and Dearborn, and robbed of money and valuables amounting to over \$6,000. The negroes escaped.

—The decision of Judge Williams in the celebrated Cheney case was rendered Saturday. The effect of the decision is to put the bill of complainants' out of court, and to declare that the Rev. Mr. Cheney was not lawfully deposed from the Episcopal ministry.

Foreign.

The Governments of Italy, Holland, and

The Governments of Italy, Holland, and Belgium have recognized the Spanish Republic.

—The Carlists are closely besieging Victoria, and are making active offensive movements else-

where,

—The Old Catholic movement is extending into Bavaria. At Limbooth, Bishop Reinkens has just consecrated a new church, the first erected by the Old Catholics in Germany.

erected by the Old Catholics in Germany.

Beccher-Tiltom.

In the Beecher-Tilton controversy the only new matter divulged was an interview between Mr. Tilton and Gath, The TRIBUNE's correspondent, in which Mr. Tilton produced an important letter from Mrs. Tilton, written in October, 1870. It was about eight or nine pages long, and a duplicate was sent to Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Tilton's mother. The following is the letter as taken from the correspondent's memory, two hours after reading it:

Theodore, I have taken my own fault to my Savier

from the correspondent's memory, two hours after reading it:

Theodore, I have taken my own fault to my Savior and made my peace with Him. Oh, why do you keep intimating it to my mether, and say in your intense moments that after I am dead you will give the world a dept.tion of Mr. B.? Every time you throw a dart at him you make my heart bleed, for have I not already wrung his heart and clouded his usefulness enough? When I told my secret fear, I knew that it was a wrong to you. I never renewed that wooful intimacy. When you break out in these strains of ferocity, everybody suspects what you mean. Even our daughter, gathering the meaning of the offense, asked me one day over the table whether I was an adulteress. Think of the children born to us, of the one still unborn, and pray God's forgiveness upon us both. I know the ruin in our household, the gap between us who loved so well; the agony of spirit that is driving us on and on. If you cannot live for me, live for yourself and those ittle ones. Part from the company you have become entangied with—Susan A. and Mrs. Stanton. In the present awful tatle of things, meckness, new resolutions, prayer to God through Christ, and a consent to live until He calls us hence is all that we can hope for. I long to return to my home and children, but I cannot come until this agony be passed. Some say my mother is a bad adviser, but, if I cannot go to my mother, where on earth can I go? Do not distress my father's heart with the imputation of his daughter's fail. Although he is separated from mother, it gladdened my heart to bear him say that to her: "She was still his wife." Oh, that cruel fate could make it possible for me to be at your side and stay your hands, and guide your feet. My heart is still pure; my husband and fannly are still all to me. For pity's sake, let sience rest upon this thing, and, if we can never love again, let us spare the dear offspring that God has given us.

Mr. Tilton emphatically denied that Mr. Beech-

Mr. Tilton emphatically denied that Mr. Beech-Mr. Tilton emphatically denied that Mr. Beecher had been the means of inducing Bowen to pay Tilton the \$7,000 on the broken contract. He stated further that the theory of blackmail presented by Mr. Beecher was craven and malicious; that the support of the Brooklyn Eagle was obtained on account of the same accusation having been made against the editor, Kinsells, who was forced to support Beecher lest the latter's friends should crush him. In relation to the Woodhull family, Mr. Tilton said that they had been sent abroad by Beecher's friends through mingled terrorizing and bribing. Finally, he said, the truth, when told, as it now must be, by Mr. Moulton, would show Mr. Beecher to be a man capable of treachery and lies.

An accident occurred on Saturday on the Trenton (N. J.) Rainoad, near Eddingham Station, An excursion-train collided with a coal-train on a siding, the switch being misplaced. Five persons were killed and fourteen seriously hurt.

—Two million dollars of the new 5-per-cent bonds were forwarded to the European Syndicate by Saturday's stammer.

cate by Saturday's steamer.

—A card from Dorman B. Eaton states that
the Civil-Service Commission have not abandoned their labors, but are still hard at work. --New York City has made a formal demand upon the Brooklyn Bank for \$6,500,000 as-sumed to be stauding to the city's credit, but actually stolen by the ring thieves. The city claims that the checks upon which the money was drawn bore forged indorsements.

Great Storm at the White Mountains.

Befflehem, N. H., Aug. 13.—A severe storm this morning caused great damage in this vicinity. The roads from here to the Profile, Fabyan, Twin Mountain, and Crawford Houses, as also to Littleton, are literally washed away, and many bridges are entirely gone. The railroad is washed away in several places. The oldest inhabitants claim that this is the worse storm known for many years. It will cause several days' delay in mail and travel. The bridge over Black fliver and bridges over several smaller streams on the Profile House and Littleton roads were swept away, and the Bethlehem and Inttleton Hill is washed out in many places to the depth of 5 or 6 feet. The Profile House road is literally gone. The railroad near the Wing road junction is badly washed out, so that nearly all communication is cut off from this place.

The stages which left the Prefile House at 8

place.

The stages which left the Profile House at 8 o'clock found a clear road as far as Franconia. Soon after leaving this place evidence of a sudden rise in the mountain streams became evident. Brooks which before were trickling rills dent. Brooks which before were trickling rills had become foaming torrents, and growing rapidly larger. Soon a bridge was found to be submerged to the depth of 3 feet. After some heeitation a successful attempt was made, and both of the six-horse stages were driven safely across. It is needless to say that all the well-known skill and nerve of the White Mountain known skill and nerve of the White Mountain stage drivers was needed in such an emergency. For a few hundred rods the road was again safe, but at a point near where the terrible stage-coach accident of last vear occurred, at the foot of a hill, about 2 miles from Bethlehem, it was found that the road had become the bed of a torrent which was hurling huge bowlders down like cricket-balls and opening a deep classer which not only prepared for huge bowlders down like cricket-balls and open-ing a deep chasm which not only prevented fur-ther progress by the stage, but made it neces-sary for the passengers to take to the fields and the hillside. In this way both those who walked, and afterward such of the ladies as were com-pelled to ride, eventually arrived at Bethlebem. The universal testimony of the farmers who were spoken with on the road was that such a devastating flood had never been known there, and that the rise of the waters was astonishingand that the rise of the waters was astonishing-ly rapid. Almost all the damage to bridges and roads was accomplished in less than an hour.

Unappreciated Heroism. Canon, below Silver City, broke, a Silver City milikman, in emulation of Collins Graves, mounted a flery jackass and rode all the way down to Dayton to warn the inhabitants to look out for their furniture. But he got no credit for what he did. When the Daytonites saw the 'it of swell in the channel of the canon, and saw the bareheaded dissemnator of the lactal fluid come Sheridanizing along down its banks,—his hair and the ears of his steed streaming back on the breeze,—they merely supposed that the man's milk cart had capsized in the stream somewhere above, and that he was trying to head off the contents of his cans before they should join the waters of the Carson and become too weak for the Washoe market."

MARRIAGES.

BARNES SUNNOCK—In Chicago, Aug. 3, by Sav. Henry G. Porry, of All Saluta' Unurch, George-laries, Esq. and Miss Margarette N. Sunnock, all his city.

donce of his sister, No. 12 Leavittest. Friends are invited.

MCUANNA—At Kalamazoo, Mieh., Aug. 18, Mrs. George McCanna, of consumption. Funeral from Michigan Central Depot to Graceland, at 10 a.m., Aug. 17.

SOHWART—The funeral of Lilly Schwartz will take place this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o clock, from the residence of her father, Charles Sewartz, No. 70 Michigan.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centaur Linime allment. The White Wrapper is for KENTAMPEE

imals. Price 50 cents; large bottles \$1. feet substitute for Caster Oil, but more efficacion in regulating the storach and howels, AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST. (ESTABLISHED 1856).

Greenhouse Plants. Monday Afternoon, Aug. 17, at 3% o'clock, at our Salesroom. 108 East Madison at., a fine cells and Hardy Greenhouse Plants, from one of the best Fasts in Cook County. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anctionage

A DESIRABLE LINE OF BOOTS AND SHOES

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, &c.,
TURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 18, at 10 o'clock, at an Salesrooms, 105 Madison ed.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anothonson ENTIRE STOCK OF Furniture, Household Goods, &c.

OF JAMES J. BAIN, 114 & 116 Twenty-second-st. AT AUCTION. UESDAY MORNING, Aug. 18, at 10 o'clock, at Sims 4 and 116 Twenty-second-st. The stock consists is part 4 ard 116 Twenty-second-st. The stock consists is part 6 Marble and Wood-top Chamber Suz. Rep and flar 10th Parlor Sets. Marble-top Tables, Lounges Surass, Ardrobes, Fronch Plate Mirrors, Stores, Orostory, 1845, dc. Also, the entire contents of six handsome prinshed month.

The whole will be sold without reserve.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsen. LARGE STOCK OF

Class and Table Cutlery,

New Furniture, Carpets,
Sewing Machines, Pianos, Organs,

ac. WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 18, at 25, o'ded,
at 108 East Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anctionson. LARGE TRADE SALE.

DRY GOODS. Woolens, Clothing, Cloths,

Castimeres, Italian Cloths, Shirts, Drawers, Gents' Pro-Shirts, Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Farmining Good, Irish Linens, Dress Goods, fine line Lines Haffs, Shir Fronts, Lace Regings and Insertions, full line Lace Cal-lars and Ruches, Velvet Ribbons, Oarpets, Hate, Capa, Gloves, Gauntiets, Notions, Cutlery, Boots and Shess, Thursday Morning, Aug. 20, Commencing at 9% o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 18 Mod-son-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austicasers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS 40, 41, AND 42. South front, on Belden-av., between Lincolner. and Halated-st., in Subdivision of Block & Canal Trustee' Subdivision, W. 14, N. W. 14, Section 25, 48, 14 AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 20, 100, 410 all of the ground.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 26, here are content of ground.

This preporty is beautifully situated in a very thriving neighborhood, surrounded with an excellent class of Dwellings, Churches, and Schools. Northwessen University within one block. Easy of access by Lincolast, horse cars, only a haif block distant. Abundant suppy of lake water and city gas.

The title is perfect, and terms very easy, which will be made known at the time of sale. The property bean to a non-resident, who has given instructions to sell use out reserve. For other information see GEO. H. ROZEL. om 10, 102 Washington st., or WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 103 Madison-6

Improved and Unimproved Property

AT AUCTION,

PRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 21, at 11 o'clock, at our o'cfice, 108 Exast Madison-st.

TWO 2-story and basemont brick dwellings and lots, No.
20 and 91 Lincoln-av., near Lincoln Fark, each house
containing 10 rooms, with all modern improvements,
date 1 lots; terms at sale.

LOT 5-94 feet, cast front, on Madison-av., between Fig.
ty-fish and Fifty-sixth-sts., in Block 5, McKichan 4
Mason's sub'n of W. & of N. W. & bos. 6, 28, 14.

LOTS 1 and 8-95% feet front each, on Sommon-av.,
near Sixty-first-six.

LOTS 1 and 2, west front, corner Draxal-av. and Rightysixth-st. Same subdivision.

BLOTS 25 feet each, east front,
One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and
Eighteenth-sts.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsers. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. BANKRUPT SALE

AT AUCTION. RESTAURANT FIXTURES, Furniture, Liquors, &c.,

TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 18, at 10 o'clock The entire contents of finely-furnished Restaurant, No. 46 Madison-st., near State, onsisting of Fine Table Ware. Napkins, Crocker, assware. Plated Ware, Mirrors, Chairs, Tables, Clocky, tichen Ware, Show Cases, Counters, Partitions, Gattures, Stores, &c., &c., all nearly new and in fine ex

der.
Also, a stock of HENNESSY BRANDY, Gts, Mrs.
Also, a stock of HENNESSY BRANDY, Gts, Mrs.
and Heidsick Champagnes, Catawba in Cases and Bakets, and a small selection of finest Brandies and Whiskies, in Demijoins.
Sale by order of GEO, W. CAMPBELL, Eq., Assignes,
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctionpers,
84 and 86 Randojph-st.

DRY GOODS.

Begular Auction Sale Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 9% o'elock a.b.
Dress Goods, Ginghams, Cheviots, Fixenels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans,
Repellants, Checks, &c. White Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Underwear, Fancy Overshirts,
Furnishing Goods, &c. Also Men's Clothing
in Suits and extra Coats and Pants, Overalis,
&c. Cutlery, Plated Ware, Cigars, &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

OUR FALL SALES BOOTS & SHOES

Have now opened, and we shall offer, by Catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 9% a.m. prompt, a line of MEN'S, BOYF and YOU'TH'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S Custom-made Goods that, in variety and quality, have never been surpassed in this city. All goods warranted PERFECT, and REGULAR IN SIZES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash ev.

By HARRISON, ROCKWELL & WILLIAMS. BANKBUPT STOCK OF

500 Choice Pictures, Consisting of Rich Obromes and Pine Steel Engravings, legantly framed. Our orders are positive to sell every riceure, without regard to cost.

Sale to commonce at our salestrooms, 204 and 22 East Madison-st., Monday, Aug. If, at it s. m., and to common the sale of the s

By HODGES & CO., al Estate Auctioneers and Commission Merchanism West Lake-st. Regular Sales: Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at 7% o'clock. 96 Oakley-st., between Lake and Fulton AT AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Aug. II, at 10a. Bow will sell the entire contents, consisting of Parier, Dising, Chamber-room and Kitchen Furniture, Carnella,
Crockery, Gasware, Pisted Wars, etc., etc., Alascent,
No. 8 Stewart Cook Stove and one large Parier Store, appire Gas Burner. Sale positive and without resters,
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctionsees.

AUCTION!

For Brickmakers, Teamsters, &c. Brick Machines, Wagous, Harnessee, Sheds, Barseone Cottage, and all the Machinery, Utensils, and Material of the late firm of Ohm & Kistner, will be sold at
Public Auction on TURSDAY, the 18th day of August
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